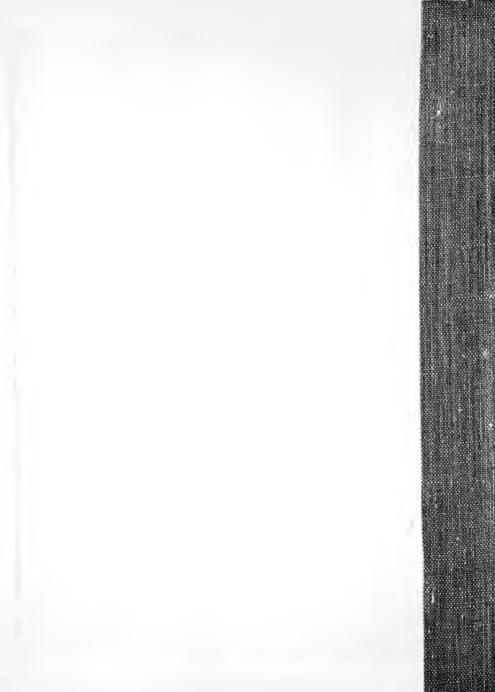
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RTheol OR OR

The binding of the Covenant and all Covenanters to their good Behaviours.

BY

A Just Vindication of Dr. Gandens Analysis (that is, his refolving of the Covenant to Law and Justice, to Duty and Conscience, to Reason and Religion. Or his dissolving it) against the Cacotomy of a nameless and shameless Libeller the worthy Hyperaspittes of Dr. Eurges.

Also against the pittyful Cavils and Objections of Mr. Zach.

Crafton, A rigid Presbyter.

With an Auswer to that Monstrous Paradox, of No Sacriledge no Sin, to alicante Church Lands, without and against all Laws of God and Man.

Written by the Author of the Analysis.



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Ettlef. 7. 16. Be not righteous overmuch.
Phil. 4.8. Whatfoever things are true, honeft, just, pure, lovely, of good report, if any vertue and praise think on these things.

Votum non obligat nisi ed l'cita; . Nec aftringitur concientia, ubi violatur obedientia,

LONDON, Printed by John Best, for Andrew Crook at the Green Dragon in St. Pauls Church-yard. 1661.

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THE

AUTHOR

TO THE

READER

Aving had the honor and happiness, after the example of the great Athanasius, the industrious S. Austin, and our own learned Archbishop Whitguist, and Mr. R. Hooker, in our former dark and dismal times, to encounter with some success the enemies of this Church, of the King and Kingdom, in those popular and presumptuous waies, wherein they most pleased themselves: And having lived to see that the joy of Hypocrites, the prosperity of the Wicked, and the triumph of Violent men is but short; I further applied my self, since the most happy restaura-

tion of our most welcome Soveraign, and in hum, of all things sacred and civil, to advance the publique peace in those precedent just and moderate ways, wherein I saw the Remora's of our happy union did still most continue. Among which, that of the Covenant seemed one of the greatest and most popular not as to those things in it, which are confinant to its general expressions of Loyalty, Religion, and Reformation, of limiting all mens endeavours and actions to their place, duty and calling agreeable to the Word of God, to the Laws of the Land, and to the power of godliness; To which all good men will readily agree:

But the scruple and scandal lies in that one captious particular of it, which concerns the Government of the Church in the way of Episcopacy, as it stands established by our Laws, and conform to the Catholick custom of this and all primitive, ancient Churches, which cannot be presumptuously and wilfully abolished by any one Church, or any Faction and party in that Church without the sin of Schism; nor can it justly be oppressed, while that Government onely is under the appointmentand protection of the Laws, and consistened by the Oath and Conscience of the King, as Supreme Magistrate:

Nor can it be done charitably, while the abolition of Episcopacie must be made the injury and atter undoing of fo many learned, godly, and innocent Bishops, with other reverend Ministers: Nor can it be done orudently, while the exterpation of Episcopacy, and introducing of an Headless Presbyserie, was, and is evidently to the overthro ving of all due Authority, Order, Government, Polity, Unity and Peace in this Church and State: Lastly, nor could not be done honestly & decently, because so much to the reproach of this Church & Nation; of our religion as Christian and Reformed, which hereby arc exposed by the factious humors, and violent novelties of somemen, to the highest and most odious Deformities of Schism, Rebellion, Perjury, Sacriledge, Inordination and Confufion.

To avoid all which mischiefs so grassant and incumbent on this Church and Kingdom, and still somented by some prevish men, none of the most learned, ingenious or influential; so the learned and sober Presbyters do now all in Church and State (unite in a just Episcopacy, under a just Monarchy:) but the others are still stickling against both, under pretext of their once covenanting, as they fancy, against the horns and

and hoofs, root and branch of all Bissops and

Episcopal Authoritie.

Hence I thought it my duty freely to state the obligation of that Covenant, which some men so arge and idolize; not as to any thing in it which is holy, sacred, just, honest, or legally necessary (to which all men are tied by moral obligations, much ancienter then this of the Covenant) but meetly as to the pasts of Epileopacy and Presbyterie, as distinct mones of Government in the Charob

Against the first, and for the second, some men fancie themselves (yea, and the whole Nation) so strictly engaged by this Covenant, that they may not in any kinde conform to Episcopal Presidencie and Authoritie, though commend ed to them by Soripsural precedents, by Apostolical prudence, by Catholick cultoms, by universal consent and approbation of all the learned and godly men, ancient and modern in this and all Churches, beside the long possession it hathhad in our Laws of England; as having in it nothing evil, either against the Word of God, or the rules of right Reason, or Precepts of good Order and Politic, but most consonant to them all, and so no way to be covenanted against as evil and un lawful.

For

For the second (of headless Presbyterie) they are tooth and nail most pertinacious, and pretendedly conscientious, though not commanded of God any where, never used in the ancient Churches or this, a meer novelty as to the Church of England, against our Laws, and the very genius of the Nation, commonly begun by violence, and at best excusable onely by necessitie: Commonly attended with many seditions injuries, indignities and rapines in Church and State; and so no way apt to be absolutely covenanted for, as having nothing in it pion(ly,

morally or politically good and necessary.

Yea further, Presbyterie, as an enemic to Episcopacy, is as much covenanted against under the name of Schism and Superstition, as any thing can be, and as justly; fince there is nothing more evident then this, That Presbyterie apostatizing from, and destructive to Epi/copacy, is, as to the custom of the Catholick Church of Christ, and as to this Church of England, a most notorious Novelty, and riotous Schism in an Ecclesiaffical lenfe: And as to our Laws, or National Constitutions (from Magna Charta to this day, which are all for Episcopacy) it is a Civil Schifm, & illegal Faction, as full of superstition as sedition; as unrighteous as unruly begotted by faction, maintain-

ed by force, nourished by blood and rapine, at last delf-shaming and destroying, no less then con-

founding all things civil and Jacred.

Which is no falle or odious reflection, but a true and just representation of what our late mileries have printed on our faces, beads, backs, sides, bands and feet, as remarkably as the thorns, and whips, and nails, and spear did their mounds and marks on the sacred Body of our blessed Redeemer, when he was crucified with a scornful and

wanton cruelty.

So that nothing in the World can appear more full of pride, partiality, presumption and pertinacie, then for men once befooled with the popular, yet illegal and inpracticable noveltie of Presbyteric, to fancy themselves to be bound by any sacred Covenant, either to pursue such a dangerous, unlawful and destructive a toy, or to oppose so Apostolick, assient, prudent, penerable and experienced a good as is in Episcopal order and Authority, tightly constituted, and wisely managed, according to our good Laws, and the examples of excellent Bishops in all ages of the Church.

Hence I concluded, that no Covenant, Vovo or Oath could in routh, judgement or righteousness be taken, either absolutely against the first, as

it is good; or for the second, as it is evil. So that if the Covenant (as to that clause against Prelacy) were urged against Epsscopacy, which is good by the law of Godand man; or for Presbyterse, which bath no Law for it, nor any necessary good in it, it must needs be so far nust and void, unless it be (as it ought in reason, justice and conscience) regulated by such a sense and interpretation as is consenant to Seripture, Antiquity, Law, Loyalty and Equity: Whereby not only Episcopacie in its ancient, legal, paternal and presidential honor, rights and authority; but Presbyterie in its subordinate suncture and fraternal assistance, might be united and maintained.

No man is further, then I desire to be, from any profaning the sacred name of God, by breaking any lawful Oath, Vow, or Covenant, or bringing sin and shame upon any mens souls, much less on the Nation. Yea, I vehement lie affert what is for the matter of it, morally and religiously professed in the Covenant; from which obligations no man can be free or absolved, whether he took the Covenant or not: But I abbor the childish Imposturage of those, who under fair prefaces and pretences, in their covenanting way, seek to wrap up and carry on their unjust and sacrilegi-

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our designs, & while they professed at first to the World a bome and abroad, that they only aimed in the Covening at humble, lawful, loyal and bonest endeabours, to reform what feemed, or really was amils in the constitution or administration of Church Government in England: From hence (as Power and Succels tempted them) to make a surprize upon King and Parliament. Church and State; and by the Icrewings, and insinuatings of Factions projects and practices, at last atterly to exclude all ancient, venerable and lawful Episcopacy, and to obtrude upon this To famous and flourishing Church and Kingdom (without any counsel and consent of a National Synod, or any Civil Sanction of King, Lords and (ommons) the illegal and undigested no vely of Presbyterie, which fets up a petty Pope or Spiritual Prince in every Parish, and puts the grand Polity or Publique Government of the Church, into the power of those young, raw, rash and heady striplings, who are fitter by far to be governed, then to govern in shief any thing beyond their Passions and Lusts, their families and parishes, which in adue subordination to their Fathers, Elders and Superiors, the Bishops, they may commendablic manage, as honest Constables under luttices. But in a Parity

Parity or Superiority, they would be as desporate drivers as Phaeton or Iebu; their pride, petulancy juvenility, faction, and fury would soon set Church and State on fire, as the mutinous Soundiers do an Army, when they are all impatient to be commanded, and as ambitious to command others as unable to command them selves or others.

While I was thus foberlie promoting this just & Christian design, to which I presumed all men of uninteressed minds would chearfully concur, to curb the peremptoriness of Presbytery, and to relieve the oppressed state of Episcopacy, out comes first a notorious Libeller, the work of an impotent and incontinent Scribler, animated or inspired (as it seems) by Dr. Burges (the quondam lay-Bilbor and Dean of Wellse) where the Author Dally afraid to shew his face, or own his name, merits as little regard as his vile Anatomy, which is a confused Rapsody of Fallacy and Malice, enraged from the jealoufie and dread of losing the great adventure which that wretched person and D.B. scems to have in some sacrilegious and unlamful perchale of Bishops and Church lands;

After this comes another, as weak and wilful as the fermer, though not to rude or raying. But as amicable and civil as can be expected

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from a rigid Presbyterian, who resolves not to be quiet, till he and his party rule Church and State, Kings and Bishops, against all former customs, and present Laws of this Church and Kingdom. So great a Distair there is in little Mr. Grafton, a person whom I know not, yet I have so much love and value for him, as I finde him a pretender to something Loyal, Logical and Religious, though no lover of Rhetorick or Bishops.

With what success he hath encountred the justice and loyalty, reason and religion to which I sought to reduce the Covenant, and to which it must either bend or break, while I opposed the factious, irrational, injurious, sacrilegious, irreligious and barbarous sease which he and others with the Libeller seek to affix to it, possessed by a Presbyterian untamed spirit, I leave to the

Readers judgement and conscience.

Who, if an honest hearted Covenanter, hath libertie to keep what of it is lawful and just and is onely obliged not to practice what he could not defire or promise, cover or covenant without sin; that is, to do injurie to any honest man, much less to so many worthy men as the Bishops of England, and other dignified Clergie men were and are, and cleast of all to the Kings

Kings of England, yea to the whole Church and Kingdom, to the Laws, and to God himself: to the prejudice of any of these, no Covenant may be taken or kept.

I deferred my Apologie awhile, first, because I had not time sooner to attendit: Secondly, because I expected that others of the like bran and leaven would appear in the cause, and so I might take them altogether: though I finde no men of learning and ingenuitie, but are ashamed to appear in such a cause, which so foul and notorious a Libeller had so polluted, as a meer Borborites: who savours so ranck of a sacrilegious Apostate, that nothing is considerable

that he can say or do like him felf.

He seems to have some irons in the fire, with which his dear friend Dr. Burges is like to burn bis fingers. Thesche would fain hammer on the andil of the Covenant, that is, sacriledge, on what he calls facred: But the hot sparks fly too fast abroad to do much good on it: He will finde Jober Presbyterians, who are no Purchasers of Church Lands, & sono way concerned in his sad adventures, who do veric Loyally, Pioufly, Prudently own, yea and profess to the Kings Majestie a quiescency under Episcopal Government, as no way inconsistent with the Covenant, in such a Le-

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gal, Iuft, Pious and prudent fense, as onely can

make it materially lamful and obliging.

The truth is the Libeller is such a Cretian Beast, and so greedie of sitthy Lucre, that tis pity Mr. Grafton should be coupled with him: Therefore I have in most parts of my Reply, severed them as far as their Arguments or Sophistries differ. For this latter seems a corrigible Errant; the other an incorrigible Vagrant, whom the better world is onely obliged to thus far, that he did scare them with the addition of his dreadful Name: Not need he any greater tempter or Tormentor then his own evil minners, and elegated conscience, which spray Godson at an lamend. For God forbid, whoever he be, that he should be out of my charing, we she he is capable of Gods mercy:

To conclude, if weary this O Reader, know I have first wearied my self and have no other excuse but the pessions importantly of these two Antagonists, or Baul-berishs. The one of which is ambitious to have his will, the other coverous to preserve his and Dr. Burges we sappy purchase, which are both now list games, unless all England life again their Laws and Wits, and honour and Consciences, and Kings, and Religion, and all that is Civil or Sacred, just or honest, which God desends.

Nor shall the wanting by Gods help, as I have leifure, to repress the flames of such Incendiaries, while a few drops of ink will cool their courage, and confuse their fullacy, and make their folly so manifest to all godly wise men, that they shall proceed no further.

This is certain, I have none to fear but God and the King, who abhor to he flattered: and if any factious or facrilegious spirits fancy that they are now so considerable as to be either feared or flattered by my speech or silence, in respect of their Cavits and Objections, they wil much missake their mark, as well as their party and interest; which in good earnest, as sar as it is Anti-episcopal, never depended upon any strength of Reason, nor sincere Religion, nor honesty and ingenuity, but meerlie on I umults and Armies, on popular arts, and sactious fallacies, which are now God be thanked vanished, like the midnight shadows or morning dews when the Sun is risen.

All wise and worthy men now see the best and bottom of Presbytesie, and the want & worth of Episcopacy: and after many sad essays of factions, are resolved into the verity of faith, the sanctity of morals, the solemnity of Devotion, the authority of Ministery, the eminency of Episcopacy, and the unity of this Church Nati-

onal,

onal, which must be vindicated against all error, berefie, schifm, prophaneness, immorality, irreverence, dilorder, faction, rigid Presbyterie, Pragmaticks, Independencie, and all confusion. The Scene is now happily changed by Gods miraculous mercy: nor will any thing now take, unless the Factors for Novelty can finde new Actors, and now Vijors, and new Armies for their deligns. All the old palliatings and paintings are vanished: nor hath Presbyterie any thing by which to recommend it felf to the English Nation, but penitent, bumble and loyal submission to the Laws, to the King, and to the Bishops, which are no more to be extirpated by Presbyters, then Presbyters may be extirpated by Bishops: United, they are invincible; divided, they will not be very considerable. A Paternal preheminency of the one, and a Fraternal subordination of the other, is the center and circumference of this Charches peace, and the great Confirmation of our Religion as Christian and Reformed,

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Farewell.

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ANTI BAAL BERITH:

The binding of the Covenant and all Covenanters to their good behaviour.

OR

A just Vindication of Dr. Ganden's Analysis, against the Anatomist and the Analeptist, the Libeller, and Mr. Crafton.

Hen I fust set forth my Analysis or Resolution of the Covenant (so. far as it might any way feem reconcilable, and ought to have been consistent, as with Law and Justice, so with the Apostolick and Catholick Government, of this

and all aucient Churches, in the way of Episcopal order and authority (That is least Mr. Crafton should again mistake my meaning, the presidency of one chief Presbyter or Bishop among many, and above all lesser Bishops or subordinate Presbyters in his Diocels, according to the ancient custom, and Dr. Gauden Laws Ecclesiastical and civil) my aim was onely to design in head Analysis. absolve those soberer or simpler minded Covenanters from those superstitious and injurious snares, by which

The binding of all Covenants and Covenanters

the artifice of some men (mostwhat interessed in purchases of Crown and Church Lands) sought under the specious name of the Covenant, to captivate consciences to themselves, and oblige well-meaning men to everlasting antipathies against that most primitive, prudent, and only legal government of Episcopacy, meerly through popular mistakes, and suffer prejudices against it; (of which no Oath, Coverant or Vow taken in Judgement, Truth, and Righteoulness can be guilty.) It was far from my thoughts by such sober and true, though to some men farart expressions, as I then used in a matter of so great concern, to add any spark or fewel to those sad combustions in Church and State, which had so long exhausted the best blood and spirits of this Nation; And which were not thereby quenched until the foft dews of heaven, and the liberal, but gentle showres of the Divine goodness, distilled upon this fcorched Church and State, in miraculous mercies, no less unexpetted then undeserved, by a foolish people, and finful nation; in which too many people being guilty of Rebellions and Regicides, of facrilegious and scandalous Apostacies, must needs behold our bleffed change, with as much envy, terror and regret at our happiness, as they have little remorfe or shame for their former impietie, or present impenitency.

s. Mean while all religious hearts were greatly refreshed, filled and overflowing with joy and thanks for those gracious and wonderful dispensations of God, not onely to the King and his Kingdoms, but to the distressed, despised, and almost destroyed Church of England; when they saw on the sudden the

person and majesty of the King, so long banished and contemned by men of blood and sons of Belial, PyreGauratibut passionately desired, honored and loved by all or of England, honest Subjects and good Christians, restored to his Kingdoms in peace; when they beheld the princely branches of that royal stock and family replanted in their native foyl, the honor, fulness and freedom of Parliaments in Lords and Commons restored; the captive, and almost desolate Church of England; which Foxes and Bores had wasted in a way to be redeemed; the oppressed Bishops and other learned Churchmen, revived and fome fort repaired; the just rigor of the long-baffled Laws recovered; the black and bloody scandals of our Christian and reformed Religion, begun to be removed; all things civil and facred to put on a new face, and (as after fqualler of the flood) to begin to flourish to the exceeding joy of all true English spirits, that had any regard to their reformed Church, and true religion so long flourishing in it.

o. After this bleffed change of beauty for ashes, of the mine of joy for the water of affliction, of order for confusion; of Monarchy and Episcopacy, for Democracy and Anarchy, for Presbytery and Independency. Dr. Ganden thought it not amiss to endeavour, as occasion was given, with all meekness of wisdom in truth and charity, fairly to remove any thing which he saw either in the nature of the things, or in peoples misconceits, might any way hinder the happy progress, and constant growth of our common peace and prosperity, both in Churchiand State; which as no prefumptuous fins or infolent usurparions of any men ought any longer to pervert; fo nor ought

The binding of all Covenants and Covenanters

The Covenant byl awof God er man.

ought any private passions, or personal prejudices, or illegal engagements, or groundless superstitions, or partial Vows and Covenants any way hinder or diminish; especially upon any such account as breh no precise command, or particular institution in the Word of God, nor yet any foundation or injunction not enjoyned in the Laws and customs of this Church and Kingdom; to neither of which the Covenant could pretend, in any plea of publick duty, right and necessity; either as to its matter, method, manner or authority; Nor doth either the Malipart Anatomist, or the modester Analeptist prove any of them; by which to give the Covenant any precedent validity of Religion or Law, as enjoyned by God or the King, apart from which its subsequent pressure or bond upon the souls of the takers, cannot be further confiderable, then its general matter was morally lawful, pious, just and chearful; unless they think that must be made a maxime in morality and piety, Fieri non debuit factum valet; which holds only good in some State policies, or cases of civil exigency and necessity, where the change or remedy of things may be more dangerous, then the error and inconvenience which is happened.

Difference between the Analep ift and Anatomist.

s. Neither the Anatomist nor the Analeptist (whom Dr. Gauden dorhnot joyn now, or at any time together, as to any exact parallel of their minds and manners (which may differ as much as white and black, sobriety and scurrility, sanctity and sacriledge, simplicity and Hypocrisie; but only as to those common notions and fancies of the Covenant, in which they feem to concur. I know there is as much difference between an open and ingenuous Writer, and a malicious sculking Libeller, as between the Letters

of Z.G. and C B. or the name of Zachary Crafton, and Cornelius Burges) neither of them I say can be ignorant, that those Covenants, Leagues, Oathes, Vows, and Ingagements, which fometime prevailed upon the Nation, in broken and bleeding times (as Simeon and Levi did against the Sichemites, when they were circumcifed and fore) did arife rather from the violent pumpings of humane power and policy Therife of the violent pumpings of th (according to the jealousies, fears, animosities, and ments, and interests of divided and prevailing parties) then League and Vows in Ergo from the clear fountains of Gods word, and Christs land. blessed Gospel, which are pure and peaceable; nor yet did they flow from the springs of National Tu-

stice, our Laws civil or ecclesiastical.

ø. No, they were all foreign and exotick plants, which neither grew among the Scriptural Lillies, nor the English Roses; but were slips or inoculations, inlays or off-sets taken from the scotist thistle, or from the Guissan Garden, or from the last Bohemian bitter root, which by way of covenant too engaged that Kingdom and all Germany in fo long and dreadful a war, or from the Guenses in the Neatherlands. who sped not much better with their first covenanting: and how holy foever fome men may yet esteem any of those covenanting patterns, yet we are sure never any of them hath made any access of holiness, or honor, or peace and happiness, either to the Religion or Laws, the Doctrine or maurers of any other muchless of this Church and Nation of England, which were and are in themselves the best constituted, and most deservedly to be admired of any Church or Kingdom in all the world.

s. When first I had a cursory view of that infamous Libel

Dr. Gardens just despissing of the Libel for some time Libel (the Anatomy or rather Cacotomy as I must call it, which fought to give it felf some credit by Dr. Gaudens name; I thought it too great a loss of time to confider it, or the quiver out of which that venomous, but harmless arrow came ; I saw the Libeller under pretended zeal for the Covenant, was highly concerned in three things; first, To calumniate and reproach, if he could, Dr. Gauden; next to conceal his wretched felf: Lastly, To contend for the forlorn Dr. Burges, and revenge his quarrel; a client worthy of such a patron; the proverb was xópax @ naxòr dor; And Turdus sibi malum cacat, but its beyond conjecture, what black bird laid so spotted an egg; but since he was justly ashamed of his felf, I thought it needless to scare the world by bringing to light this cacus, this hidden work of darkness: Nor is it worthy of Dr. Gauden to mind all those scurrilous and putid effusions, which the Libeller makes of his own froth, filth and folly; It being below any man of honest employment, to scuffle with umbra's, to fight with ghosts, or to pursue such Eretian beasts, as are easily like rats, discoverable by their excrements.

s. Indeed, I justly for some time disdained to take any exact view of the Libel, or make any reply to such a pittiful Pamphleter, who hiding his head, or having indeed neither face or forehead (as a meer Acephalist) shewed onely the marks of his fowl hands and feet, sordid with facriledge, before with blood, and tilthy with all that turpitude which strustick or petulant malice is wont to suggest, to people of impotent passions, unbridled lusts, of ulcerous consciences, and of infamous names,

to their good behaviour.

I judged it best not to touch such an Incubus, such a Borborites, and μοςμωλινιον; who frustrates the most resolute encounters, and vanisherh with a stink or evil

favour unseen, as unclean stirits are said to do.

Yea rather I thought it my part, being fortified The beat re-with Gods grace and my own integrity to summon venge upon and muster up all those holy charms, those sober such Libellers graces, and ferious confiderations, which best became me as a man, a Christian, and a Minister of Jesus Christ; lest I should seem too sensible of the Libellers petulancy, or provoked to answer such a Fanto or Incognito according to his folly; fince first his own minde and manners will most severely punish him. Next there was nothing that this Scribler could with any truth or probability reflect upon Dr. Ganden that deserves to infect him with any discomposure, or the least discountenance; no more then the foam and rage of maves can foil or shake that rock, against which they dash thenselves. Nor did Dr. Ganden fear any evil or finister impressions to be made upon any judicious or ingenuous Reader, who either knew his conversation or reputation, which (bleffed be God) never yet used or needed any compurgators for his credit, nor any pleas for his Sacriledge, nor any Apologies for his covetoulnels and contentiousness, unbecoming a man of common honesty: Nor could be be blemished, muchless battered by the scurrilous stroaks of so trivial a pen, or the cholerick barkings of so rabid a Libeller; whom to rebuke, or feek to reduce to any thing modest, sober, just, and ingenuous, is to wash a Blackmore, to change the spots of a Leopard, and fix the variations of a Putens or a Polypus, or a Camelion: I found the Libeller had.

had more malice, and the other as little reason.

ø. In this just neglect of them both, I enjoyed my felf for some weeks, after I had seen both those Replies against my Analysis, while my attendance on better persons and imployments gave me little leisure to mind, what either this vild Libeller, or the other modester Writer replyed upon my Analysis, which is fixed upon these undoubted and eternal Principles of Justice and true Religion. (1.) That as no man can lawfully covenant, swear vow and engage himself, contrary to that duty which he ows to God, the King, the Church, the Laws of the Land and the good of his Country; or contrary to that particular justice and charity which he ows to himfelf or other men. So (2.) if any man be surprised and hampered by any fuch eovenanting words, and vowing forms, as may. feem to involve him in fuch, not only abfurdities, and. irregularities, but injustices and immoralities, either, he must finde out, and keep to, such a commodious and honest sense of the words, in the fulfilling and executing of his Vow, Oath and Covenant, as may confift with Justice and true Religion, with known Laws, and former Oaths, binding indispensably to the morality of duties. Or (3.) If this cannot fairly be done, he must speedily retract his Vow and Covenant, so far. as he sees it unlawful either in the susception or execution of it; yea he must repent of his rashness, rectifie his inconsiderateness, and take an holy revenge of himself, by being, as more cautious of such covenanting, so more zealous to do his duty quite contrary to those snares and surprises which he now discovers in his Covenant, then ever he was to take it; so far unadvisedly, as it proves unlawful for him to perform

Dr. Gaudens moral and immutable grounds. it; so far unadvisedly as it proves unlawful for him to perform it; and onely lawful for him in these respects to break it, however in other things just and honest he may keep it, by vertue of another and higher obligation, morally lying upon his confeionce.

s. But at length having a little leifure, and considering that the popular emptiness of the Analeptist, and the levity or contemptibleness of the Libeller, were made up by the feeming weight of some objections, and the impudence of some calumnies, that as St. Ferom fays in case of Heresie, so in that of perjury and blasphemy: No man ought to have such a Glence or patience, as may seem stupidor neglective of his and religions honor: I thought it a right due to my felf and The Thellers to all honest men, tanti blateronis ineptias acrius coer- impulest cere; First, To let such a vile Libeller see his ugly form carge of nonin a true glass (if he dares to steal a sight of himself blaple of in those secret corners and disguises) where this deaf Adder lurks; and whence it may be, I thall by fome potent inchantments drive him to a more publique view, to own himself and his name.

s. After this to let Mr. Crofton understand, how little there is of pious perswasion in his credulous facility,

and popular prefumption.

s. To which purpose I see it is necessary for me to abase my ordinary stile and language, which it seems Both the Reders or Toads can sage or fasting spittle, because it at D G's, orange favours of something which the one calls Oratory, the tory. other condemns for Rhetorick and luxuriancy of language; yet both sometimes vapor in words like Romsus; as when pag. 6. the Libeller speaks of s L.B. as

flocks of figures, rare and florid strains of bumbast stuff, as sulfom as false; being indeed both of them as far from the true strength and politure of acute or elegant writing, as the musick of a Jews-trump is from the melody of a Lute: But despairing like the Satyr in the sable to sing or play well, they seek to break all musical Instruments in pieces which they

can lay their paws upon.

s. Therefore to fuit this Libellers groffer genius, and the vulgar capacity of the Analeptist, I will endea-vor to entertain them both, with as flat and downright expressions, as I can descend to: For I see they are better at plain cudgel-play, then at any way of finer fencing. For the first, you shall see him in his native colours and cloaths (like country fellows with their flails and leather doublets) when he appears triumphing and strutting in his Rhodomontado titles of defiance, in his prodigious raylings, in his farcastical Ironies; in his fallacious Sophisms, in his dull argumentations, in his specious pretentions of zeal, and clamors for Reformation, which he loves as much as the Devil doth holy water; with these glozings doth he fawn upon any faction, that is probable to renew our troubles, and releive his and his dear D.Bs. despairs: With these incongruous agitations doth he sometimes strike at the person of Dr. Gauden, his well known and true affertions, and at his useful variations as to places and imployments for some time, at his silence to D. B. his paradox of Sacriledge; otherwhile he flies to the refuge of his saered Covenant, of which he is more zealous then Micah was of his gods being taken from him, least it be either. either reconciled to Episcopacy, or made Nehustan;

for then farewel to all sacrilegious purchases.

Thus the frantick humor of the man fometimes beats the air, anotherwhile himself, while he lays at Dr. Gauden withal his might and malice, as the blind and enraged cyclops did at Vlyffes, Thewing by his various freaks and inordinate digressions, as void of wit, oratory and method, as of truth and conscience, how touchy and galled he is, by the fore wounds which his former presumptuous fins, and now the laws of the Land do give him.

6. The first fanatick fit of this Libeller is to affix to Tlendeof his Pasquil a most truculent title (the Anatomy of Dr. the Libel Gandens Idolized nonsense and blaspheny.) An In-big with bla-spheny. scription fit for Goliah, or Rabsakeh, or Polyphemus, or Polypurgonices, or Dametas, or fuch Thrasonick vaporers and Hectors, who fancy that a bold defic and and challenge is half the combate and conquest; knowing that most spectators of Books look not much beyond the Title, loth to examine how it is made good in the Treatife, but presently they go away, as fully informed of the whole story, as they think they know by the Inscription what is in the Apothecaries pots or boxes.

s. Though nothing is more usual then these popu- Impud-ne lar acts of Impudent calumniators, and desperate of upon inundertakers of a lost cause; shimei doubts not to no concy. brand David with the name of a man of blood, curfing as he went the Lords Anointed; the Athenians call St. Paul a babler, others call him a pestilent fellow and seditions: Nay the Jewish malice and blaphomy first seek to crucifie the good name and credit of

Christ; sometimes counting him a Winebibber and a glutton, a friend of publicans and finners; yea they cry out of him as a blasphemer; and when dead, repute him a Deceiver; Naboth is accused for blasphemy that he may be stoned, and his vineyard possessed: what will not facrilegious avarice brand with blafphemy, if they feek to question or shake the unjust titles of fuch purchasers: Poor Fpiscopacy, is nothing, and the facred Covenant is nothing, and real blasphemy is not much to this Libeller; but Bishops, and Deans, and Chapters lands are all in all; The Covenant and Engagement too shall be facred, if they will help to keep out Kings and Bishops from recovering their rights: This is a better plea and title then any D. B. can bring in Westminster-hall for his houses and lands at Wells, for which this Libeller is so passionate and warm an Advocate; opercultum pavilla dignissimum; Tis pitty the pot and its cover should be parted.

The folly of fuch Titles.

s. But all this titular pomp and paradoe signifies nothing with sober and wise men, yea its justly suspected, there is little manly truth there, where the pillow and idol is so sull-stuffed with Goats-hair; this is the wonted way for Quacks and Cheats to gull country lobs: Nothing is more easie then to prefix such Labels to the vilest Libels, as those paphleters of the same barrel with this calumniator were in the last years wont to do; when on every Bookfellers stale were laid out, The Antichristianism of all Bishops, and Episcopal Ordination; The downfal of Baals Priests; The vanity of Baby-baptism; So The necessity of Reformation; The Divine right of Presbytery; Christ on his Throne; A voyce out of the Temple, and the like. Some mens desperate malice is so im-

pudent.

pudent as to brand with black stigma's, and crown with thorns, the most innocent hands and foreheads; also to adorn with Angelick vizards, the most Hellish Devils; as those cruel Saints did the late murthered and martyred King, when they thought to justifie the outrage of their own Villany, by calling him a Traytor, a Tyrant, and a Murtherer; titles that this Libeller will not now dare to own in publique, nor yet D. B. his great Confident, unless they could get again into Euff-coats, ride at the head of a Troop of Horse, and make good that new charge which D. Ba lays upon that King of glorious memory, as if he were felo de se, upon the point guilty of bis own death and ruine, by his obstinate forsaking the Parliament, (when he could not safely stay at Whitehal;) and by his following, as he prates, the counsel of some Bishops and Clergy-men, nay indeed, the dictates of his own conscience, according to the Word of God, the Laws of the Land, and his Oath takenat his Coronation, to preferve the Clergy as well as the Laity, in their rights and immunities.

6. Among many other riddles of scurrility & filliness, I 2. What the could least tel what the Libeller meant by the epithite means by Ide-Idolized Non-sense, unless he feared and found by lized nonsome experience, that the solid weight and divine sense. truth of that free and rational Analysis (void of obscurity, popularity, partiality, Sopistry, or flattery) was likely to prevail so far to the satisfaction of all ingenious and honest minded Covenanters, as to redeem them from those Antepiscopal animosities and antipathies, in which they were cunningly engaged, and still were sought to be deceived by such deceit-

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ful Workers, who hope to make use of the Covenant, onely to keep out Bishops, and other Church-men from their Estates; and to keep these crafty Merchants in the possession of their Purchases; else why should this Libeller and his Bembo D. B. be thus touchy in the point of reducing the Covenant to such a sense as is not less consistent with Episcopacy, then with right reason, and true Religion, with Law, and Justice, with good Order and Polity, with Verity and Charity, with beams of divine goodness and glory, this Libeller is afraid honest men should too soon discover, too much venerate and submit unto for his profit and interest: For if the Covenant will not protect them from honest restitution, and scare the Law from a just resumption of Church lands, illegally fold, and sacrilegiously purchased (especially by Ministers of this Church;) yea, and very great Conformists too in times of yore, altum est, periisti Sacrilege : All is lost: What shall D.B. do for his money lent and doubled upon publique faith!

6. The term Idolized, is very improperly affixed by the Libeller to Non-sense and blashemy: For who in these days is so blinde a Bigot, as to venerate those Monsters to Reason and Religion? Is it not rather the Idolized Mammon of this Anatomist, and his Compeer D. B. which puts him upon such outcrys, as Athaliah, crying Treason, Treason, when she was the greatest Traytor? Is it not his covetonsness, which is Idolatry, that makes him fear least his Dagon of Sacriledge, set up in the Temple of his heart, and prostituted to the view of the World by new cases, and strange paradoxes, vies & revies, printed and reprinted, to the

the nauseum and loathing of all honest men, lest this should fall before the Ark of God? That justice, honesty, and truth, which ought to prevail, as in every Christians soul, so in every Christian Church and State; against which no vain pomp of pretended, illegal, incompleat Authorities, and so invalid, may any longer take place, or keep possession, against the rightful owners.

S. It is not Idolatry, but pure Religion, and under It is true Refiled (which good Christians will highly value, ex-ligion which redeems men actly follow, though to their detriment) which un- from errors, deceives honest-meaning men of superstitious snares, and popular furprizes, of vulgar militakes, and pernicious errours; which brings them out of darkness and doubting to clear light; out of Egypt, to Goshen; out of partial bands, and politick scrupulosities, to pious, honest, and prudent liberties, confined to, and confistent with the Laws of God and the Land; beyond which no Comet, no Ignis Fatuus, lawfully may or can lead Good Christians, and Loyal Subiects.

ø. This was the defignand work of the Analysis, not Idolized, but justly esteemed by consciencious and judicous men, for its fober fense, and solid piety, by which it will prevail in spite of all pitiful Libels and Pamphlets; for Magna est veritas & prevalebit. Tisas gross and a sinine fancy to charge the world with Idolizing non-sense and blashhemy, under the title of Dr. Gaudens name, as it was a false and scurrilous reproach cast by the Heathen on the Jews and Christians, that they worshipped an Asses head; or the

the pudenda of their Priests: The forry Libeller may sooner hope to have his Cacotony Idolized, and himfelf, whenhe dare own his name, or shew his face as Father to this goodly brat, to be venerated by all his facrilegious sectors, that by the impotency of his wit, and impudence of his Pasquil Oratory, he can long keep them in possession of the illegal Purchases, and either by force keep out the Lawful owners of those Lands and Houses, or else, (as in a desperate siege) rather streamd blow up all (as D.B. threatens) then fairly quit the usurpation: This may get the Libeller and his Crony D.B. the report which Hierostratus had; or the veneration which Cain and Judas enjoyed, who wanted not those that almost Idolized their names and memories, for the atrocity and infamy of their facts; qui ipso sceleris molimine & immanitate credebantur pii; as many of latter years were cryed up for Saints, upon no other account, but the insolency, prosperity, and impenitency of their evil a Tions.

The vanity of, that impudent title, imputing non-enfe to the Analysis.

s. For the dash of Non-sense (which this Scribe and Pharisee imputes to the Analysis as falsly, as he writes sense) he is indeed highly concerned that the world should think it so, that they might forbear to read it, because he feels in his fortunes, as well as his covetous conscience, so quick a sense of its pregnant weight and power, as is sufficient to make even credulous men cautious, and rash men circumspect, upon the serious and just review of those things that pretend to Religion, and yet appear in sober sense inconsistent with our good Laws, with Loyalty and common equity: But can this Stenter hope to scare

any honest men from reading Dr. Gandens Analysis, by decrying it for non-sense, and yet own it as Idolized, that is, highly esteemed: who will not rather feet the quick motions of humane curiofity to read fuch a piece, as shall bear Dr. Gaudens name, and yet be traduced by a nameless Libeller for non-sense, yea, and Idolized non-sense? The world expects as little nonsense from Dr. Gauden, as it doth modesty or truth and honesty from any such Libellers, or their Conspirators and Favourites, such as D. B. who are ashamed to own what they fay or do; onely they are difeovered, by doing and writing fo as becomes no men but Monsiers of base avarice and impudence, received by no vertue or finfe of honour from those impudicities, which render them at once impudent, and yet ashamed to be known as Authors of such rare at thievements, as these Libellers are; by which the vain ca-I vaniator hopes to blinde the English world, yea, and the knowing City of London, with these visards and disguises put upon Dr. Gaudens Analysis of the Covenant, as if it were not worth reading, being arrant Non fense; nor safe to read, being Blasphemy.

mysterie of iniquity; for as all England, so chiefly the English the City of London, hath now learned wisdom by their afflictions: Their eyes are opened by those sharp eye salves which God hath applied to them, and by which he hath made all the scales of specious and popular pretences, with the filmes of faction and violent Reformation; to falloss. They now discern those to be but Teraphims and Idols of the vulgar; the machinations and artifices of crafty Politicians,

which

1.8

which heretofore were cryed up for Gods and Images. faln from Heaven. All honest Citizens and others, not blinded with self-interest, as their purchases of Crown and Church lands, or their debenturs, do now discern clearly between precious liberties, and bypocritical tyranny; between religious engagements, and trayterous confederacies; between fuch facred Leagues, and lawful Oathesallowed by God, and impo-

fed by due Authority of men.

s. It must be very gross non-sense indeed, that any man must now write of the former policies, projects, and proceedings of some men, and not therein discover how enterfeiring they were with, and contradiffive to the Laws and Oathes of God and man; fo. against their own declared Protestations, Promises, and Proposals, that even the ordinary Reader will eafily differn the palpable cheats and frauds no lefs then force put upon the Nation 5 and carried on with an high hand against King and Clergy, against Lords. and Commons, against our estates, liberties, and lives; against the order, honour, peace, Religion, just Reformation and Conscience of the Church and State: And all this to gratifie the ambition, covetoulnels, revenge and envy of luch men, as cared not what havock they made of things Sacred or Civil, provided they could get pay, and make a good purchase of Crown, or Church, or Delinquents lands.

The porency

ø. This Libeller justly fears the potent impressions of Dr. Gaudens of that pious sense, which Dr. Gauden is wont to preach and write (beyond any such Scriblers reply) when he remonstrates and appeals (as he hath sometimes done both by preaching and printing) to the

City

City and Countrey, to the grand bedy of this Kingdom, to all degrees of good men in Church and State, what fense they have of our past times and Tragedies, what advantages the Laws or Liberties, the Peace and Plenty, the Honour and Happiness of the Nation hath gained; yea, what Reformation and Improvement hath been made, as to the Religion, and the mindes or manners of English people, yea, of English Preachers too, by all those facred and solemn, but now illegal leagues, vows, and covenants, strange oathes and new engagements; yea, by the horrid execrations and abjurations taken, proposed and imposed by some.

If all Estates of this Nation had lost their sense of their sins, seductions, and sufferings, what made them by Dr. Gaudens and other mens instigations, express so general and great resentments of their, and their posterities sad condition, that they were impatient to be any longer bassed; when from the City and all parts of the Kingdom, the consuence of mens just passions, was so great, and so strong, that like a mighty torrent or inundation, they have all before them that opposed their just desires of returning to their pristine happy condition both in Church and

State.

of Reason, and Religion, I believe this Libeller and C.B. too found, and to this day (as they intimate) feel it to their extream grief, how that great Assembly of the City of London, were affected with Dr. Gandens pious non-sense, and honest Blasphemy, when preaching at S. Pauls, before the Lord Mayor,

and General Monck, he did to Anatomize those cruel Medicasters and crafty Empericks of the times, the flight Healers who made their profit and pleasure out of the diseases, pains, and miseries of their Countrey? How did then the Rumpers at once tremble and rage at the truth and courage of Dr. Gaudens nonfense? How were the Regicides astonished at the fword of his mouth, that Word of God? How vvere the facrilegious Merchants of Church Lands appalled before that blasphemy, vvhich being like thunder and lightning, delivered by Dr. Gaudens tongue and pen, quite blafted all the glory of their purchases: of vyhich so seasonable and influential Sermons and Writings, specially that of the Tears of the Church of England, this Libeller cannot but express a deep sense in that sad marginal note, p. 1. of his vvretched Pamphlet, finding in it to this day no great use of consolation, either to himself or his darling Dr. Eurges.

The effects of Dr. Gandens non finite and blasphemy.

s. For from that time, the bloody Babel fell and could rife no more, from that day many vvicked menbegan to look vvhat rocks and mountains might cover them: After that all honest and just men dared to express their sense freely, and to discern the real non-sense and impudence of Dr. Burges his clamorous case, and important plea for sacriledge, vvith vvhich (as the Widdow) he hoped to vveary out, and tire the just and unjust Judges, to confirm his sacrilegious bargains. Then did the Golden Calves, vvhich the purchasers of Grown and Church lands had set up to themselves, become Nehustan, and fell to povvder; about vvhich this Anatomist, and his dear Benjamin C. B. had so devoutly danced a long time: Such Gods.

in our Israel voould these regicialious and facrilegious spirits ever have to go before them, which thould neither knovy nor punish their enormous fins, blasphemies, and hypocrities, being Gods in leed of non-fense, having eyes, and see not; cars, and bear not; and such are all those that sometime cryed them up, and trusted in them, as this wretched Libeller, and his fecond D.E. who by this time may have some quicker sense of Dr. Gaudens non-sense, notwithstanding they have thick Skins, brawny Hearts, and cauterized Consciences.

But if this Libeller and his copef-mate (whose Nosach danname is easter known by his ominous Acrosticks, C. B. g ret writing or D.E. that's the name and number of the Beast) the Libeller have found so compleat non sense in Dr. Gaudens fears. Analytis, what pity it is, that this doubty Champion, and his Squire (like Sancho Panca to Don Quixot) should prodigally lose so much precious time and valour, in combating with Nonfense, as he did with a Windmil.

6. Non-sense fights against it self, and must needs fall with its own weight, as fand without lime: The Writer of non-sense is never likely to infect the world with herefie, or any dangerous doctrines: This strain of non-sense made the Valentinians and Manichees of old fo ridiculous, and the Familists of later years, and the Quakers last of all, whose futility time best confutes, and the experience which sober men have of their dotage or delirancy

s. But sure the Libelling Anatomist found more of The Libellers fense in Dr. Gaudens Analysis, then Ixion did of a too great sense of D.G's non. Goddes in the cloud he so strictly embraced: Nor sense.

would

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would he have so eagerly pursued it, and its innocent Author, even to the accusation of Blasphemy, (as Po'phemus did after Olysses, with his blinde and bloody forehead) if he had not felt the picquart darts of its sense and reason, Religion and Conscience, its Law and Justice, deeply fixed in his breast and other mens too.

Else Ad quid perditio bac & What needed this pasfion and consumption of the little wit, and less reason whereof this Libeller is guilty. Men of small stocks must not be prodigal: Dr. Gandens Sophistry at least (which is a semblance of sense, and Reason, and Religion) had been worth his examining: But what pity is it that so great an Artist, though unknown, and foskilful an Anatomist, though Anonymus, should sharpen his lippient eyes, and whet his butcherly knife, and fretch out his bloody hands, onely to cut the throat of this Analysis and chop it in more pieces then Medea did her children, and yet exercise all this skill or cruelty upon a simple piece of non-sense, which could hardly at once be guilty of non-sense and blashbemy too, any more then natural Ideots, Fools and Madmen can; who being, as the vulgar speak, bereaved of their senses, that is of right reafon, are not capable of sense, of malice, much less of Blasphemy: Nor was ever any man so void of sense or honour, as to challenge and combat with those poor creatures, whose defects are their protection, both from Gods and mans justice.

The impudence and policy of fuch calumniators, when concerned,

s. But it is the interest and policy of some audacious spirits, to charge the severest and most searching Truths with Non-sense; when themselves are by many hypocrises, prasumptions, relapses and apostacies

grown

grown past feeling, and given over to a reprobate sence: Menare loth to own the sense, that is the reason and religion of that Discourse which they see rends to destroy their lusts, yea to weaken much their ill gotten estates, if they should make restitution with Zacheus, without which no faving repentance; thus the Athenians pride, counts St. Pauls reasoning babling; and carnal men call the wildom of God the feolishness of preaching: Festus being moved to a trembling, Act. 24.25. by St. Pauls preaching of righteousness, temperance, and Judgement to come, was willing to avoid the edge and dint of those potent expressions, by crying out, Paul thou art beside thy felf, much learning bath made thee mad; from the same sad omen and presage that Dr. Gandens Analysis may bringall good Christians and loyal Subjects to a right sense of their duty to God, the King and the Church, beyond or against which no covenant of humane invention and illegal imposition ought or lawfully can lead or drive them, this Libelling Kabshekah, this Anatomifing shimei calls it nonsense and blasphemy; But as the jeastings of wise men are better then the most serious musings or ploddings of weak and foolish heads; so will Dr. Gandens nonsense prove more potent in the end with all godly and honest men, then the most specious shews of sense and sacredness, which others pretend: and with great impatience cry up as the Ephesine rabble did their Diana; with an eye to their gain; fearing that if their Antiepiscopal sense of the Covenant be baffed, their facrilegious and illegal purchases must be null and vacated: For if Dr. D. Burges his Burges argument be good, the Office of Bishops, Deans facilegous and goofs fel. and Prebends are abolished without any law, by a lacy.

temporary

temporary Ordinance of Lords and Commons, ergo, their lands may justly be fold, which fallacy might as well be urged against the King's and Crown lands: It will follow, that when Bishops, Deans and Chapters are by lawful power restored, according to Law, to their Offices and Places in the Church, their Lands and houses also must be according to Law restored to them.

The Libeller diffembleth his purpole and truck fense.

The justice and wisdom of the just God, and of all just men, possibly the Libeller may think to be foolishmess and injustice (considering how much money he and his partner Dr. Burges, hath laid out upon fo no legal or just Title, Bishops and Cathedral lands:) yet the event will declare how liste sense or conscience, prudence or piety these perchaters had; when out of regret of their supine solly in making fuch non-sensty purchases, as to buy what was by Law another mans, and by no lawful pover alienated from them, they will be ready to blaffleme God and the King, yea to curfethemselves, and all those who were the means to lead them into fuch palpable suares of Sacriledge, folly, and injustice, against God and the King, against Church and State, to their very great loss and detriment.

The Libeller Des felf-condemned and cormented.

What sense and secret feeling this Libeller hath of Dr. Gaudens non-sense, in stating the lawful, moral, and onely obliging sense that can be made of the Covenant, he is willing to dissemble; and strives, though in vain, to put on a shew of considence; but one may easily see, that the Analysis, like Ehuds dagger in Eglons belly, hath struck deep; and is so lodged in his bowels, that the dirt and silth comes forth, in these imputations of Idolized nonsense and blashhemy;

both

both which the Libelling Anatomist, and Dr. Eurges his dear Pupil, will then be in better temper, and have more leifure to prove, without passion, when they have both restored Bishops, and other Church Lands, to the rightful owners, according to the Law of God and man, and the rules of all justice, which bindes us to give to every one their own, and to do to others. as we would be done unto: Dr. Burges would have his illegal bargain against the encroachments of the Corporation or City of Wells; and the Bishop of Bath and Wells, with the Dean and Prebends, would have their estates from Dr. Burges: Which once done humbly and ingenuously (without force, or firing him out of his fine house, as he threatens the learned Dean of Wells Dr. Criton) this bleffed and penitent pair will be much more able, with clearer eyes to discern, and juster zeal to detest the Idolized nonsanse and blasphemy of Dr. Gandens Analysis; then will they be best Judge's of the honest and onely lawful fense of the Covenant, when they shall hope to get nothing by it; yea, and so far conform to it, as to maintain the just right of King and Subject, of Church and State; which will undoubtedly cast out Dr. Burges, and bring in the Bishop and Dean of Wells to their properties and liberties of enjoying their own according to Law.

s. When I finde Dr. Burges, and his Patron this The expectation of the Libeller, thus cloathed with righteousness, and in bellers and their right mindes, no less then their rightful houses D. B's tepens and chates; when I shall see them more cautious of times, making good that proverb, A fool and his money are foon parted; when they have eyes to see, what is written in great Letters upon all Church Lands and

Estates.

Estates, Caveat Emptor, as Mene Tekel Perez, was on Belshazzars walt; when they are as much trembling at that hand writing, which curseth every man, yea, every Nation that dares rob God, and his Priests, or by the same Analogy, Christ and his Ministers, which blasteth all sacrilegious and presumptuous purchasers, with the Apostolical Anathema or Thunderbolt which struck Ananias and Saphyra dead, and astonished simon Magus, with, Thy money perish with thee; when I see them got out of that band of iniquity, and gall of bitterness, sacrilegious covetousness and which dares with open forehead comply v countenance, yeatruck and trade, with those Hucksters, who labour to deprive all excellent Bishops, and

countenance, yeatruck and trade, with those Hucksters, who labour to deprive all excellent Bishops, and
other learned Churchmen in England, of their lawful,
merited, and well used Estates and Dignities; yea,
to deprive this so ancient, Christian, and reformed
Church of England, of that primitive, Catholick and
Apostolick Government of Episcopacy, and all those
prudent helps of Church Government, which were by
way of counsel and assistance applied to Bishops, in
the Dean and Chapters, as a constant Presbytery.

When I see Dr. Burges his resolution, his recantation; his retreat from the traverses, with which this Dromedary hath wearied himself: When his prodromus or Jackcal, this Libeller shall make a new Essay of his mit, and sense, and zeal in discovering Dr. Burges his restitution and real repentance; when I find them both, or one of them, which is as good as both, like Ecebolius, prostrate at the Church porch, on the ground, and crying out, Calcate me salem insipidum; then it will be time to examine, what non-sense and blasshemy they really find in Dr. Gaudens Analysis; which

which will not be (iohuser,) like Jonahs Gourd, of a nights growth, and a days withering; but it will be like sempervive or Ever-live, flourishing like Aarons Rod, bearing fair leaves of right reason, and ripe fruits of true Religion, Justice, and Reason, both before God and man; nor shall the scratching of any such Bramble be able to destroy its fruit or floridness; to which all ingenuous Covenanters will chearfully conform; whose freedom is this, not to be bound by any cords of men, contrary to those obligations, which nd the laws of the Land have upon ... it any thing as a snare, or surprize, or mistake be put upon them by others, or taken up by themselves, contrary to these moral and mutable ties of Piety, Equity, and Charity, they are no more bound to keep and perform any Vow, or Covenant, or Oath in any such rash and unlavvful sense, then those Jevvs vvere to make good their corban, of devoting all their goods to God and his Temple, rather then relieve their necessitous Parents; or then David vvas bound to keep his, when he resolved (with, God do so to me and mine also) to destrey Nabal, and all his house; which military and cruel purpose, yea solemn protestation in Gods name, he piously, chearfully and thankfully broke, yea, recanted it, at the wife intercession of Nabals wife.

But the bold charge of Blasphemy, added to non-sense By charging and both Idolized, is of so hainous a nature, and so re- Dr. Ganden with blasphe proachful, not onely to Dr. Gauden, but to the whole my, the Libelage he lives in, and to all forts of worthy persons (who 'erreproachdoubtless never took Dr. Gauden for to be so bold a eth the whole sinner, as at once to rob God of his glory, and his ty or partiality

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Church of its honour; or to blasheme either God or the King) that the prodigious Libeller, though he is justly assamed and afraid to own himself or his name, vet ought not too much to flatter himself in Dr. Gandens silence for a time, in his own concealment, as if these would keep him secret and safe from the revenge which hangs over him; Alas the Author of it. is not onely shrewdly suspected, but evidently known to all the better world at London, and in the Countrey, to be such an one as might probably have served Ahabs covetousness, and Jezebels cruelty, in charging Naboth with Blasphemy; yea, he is prone to think and write of all Bishops, Deans, and Prebends, as Blasphemers, men not fit to live, and enjoy their own, but to be either stoned, or starved to death; that he may (as a spiteful-wasp, who hath more of. the sting then honey) still enjoy the sweet hives of those Drones, those Idle-bellies, as that Cretian Borborites calls persons every way so much his betters that it is to their disparagement to compare them with fuch a Milbroom; who is (besides common fame) upon record in Chancery, by a sentence given May 1. 1657. blessed with this Encomium in Hippestys case; that he appears to be an Author and Abettor of fo great injustice and oppressions, as are not only utterly inbecoming a man of common honesty, much more a Mimister of the Gospel, whose life and conversation should be exemplary in all vertue, &c.

Quis cœlum terræ non misseat & mare cœlo ;

It would have made an horse break his bridle, and O'the Author startle to an extasse all the sober world, to hear verres of the Labis, inveigh against Theivery, or Cataline against conspiracy, or Cesar Borgia against luxury, or C.B. against Saeriledge, or this Libeller against blasshemy, and yet conceal his name as assumed of his zelotry, and claimor aloud for the sacred Covenant (for sooth) and cry out against all as blasshemy and blasshemers that shall so abates the rigid, sactious and migust sense, by some imputed to it, and prosecution against Bishops and E-piscopaey, as may make a fair and honest way to their just restitution, to those rights of estate, honor and authority, which by law are due to them, and only by the will and power of a few men was taken, or rather beaten or extorted from them.

How ridiculous would this Act and Scene of this Libeller have appeared to all Spectators who should have feenhim (if he durst have been visible) at this loud out-cry of blasphemy, rending his garments, and tearing the hair off his head and beard (if the last be not lately cut off to disguise him, and the other as short as his eye-brows) in a most pitteous and hideous manner; as the high Priest did when he cryed out against Christ We have heard his blasphemy, &c. themselves then most, guilty of blaspheming the Son of God, and Saviour of the world, when they kindled most like touchwood or tinder at the imaginary sparks of blashbemy, as this Libeller doth, who if he should rake his own evil heart, or the Devils skul, can find no shew of this fowl leprosie of blasphemy upon Dr. Gandens Analysis; save only that Dr. Ganden, in that as it all his ways, neither doth nor ever did bow down and worship either that Covenant, or any other Engagements, civil or Sacredo. facred, which any party of men fet up in Fngland, in such words, or under such a sense and design, as were inconfistent with, and contrary to those precedent Oathes, upon his and the Nations Souls; which obliged to all things just and honest toward God, the King, and all men; Nor could in Dr. Gaudens judgement after-Engagements and Covenants either violently imposed or spontaneously undertaken, any way absolve from the former lawful bonds, nor bind men to act in the least degree contrary to them.

The partiality orthis I ibeller in his aceulations.

This, this is the blasphemy, the non-sense, so offenfive to the Libeller, to C.B. and all those who first protesting and after covenanting to keep to the reformed Religion, established in England, to the Laws and Liberties of the Nation, to their duty to King and Parliaments, the Church and their Country, were yet (at last) so hurried down the torrents of factions, furies and rebellions, as they not only took away from godly and learned Bishops, and many other worthy Churchmen their lawful estates ; but they tore up even their adored Parliaments and Representatives by the roots, and pulled out those covenanting Lords and Commons by the ears; they turned all first to Presbytery, next to Independency, and at last to Anarchy.

Yet did not this gentle Libeller or D.B. all that time accuse any of those sons of Belial with the least spot of blasphemy, although they were no great Bigots or observers of the Covenant, in any sense loyal, religious. or lawful, but as swine trampled all under their feet, onely they still corresponded with this Libeller, and the Chicken under his wings, D.c. Burges, so far as to make good the bad purchase of Bishops and other

Church

Church lands, which he had made. All this while the most prodigious Violaters, bafflers, and scorners of his sacred covenant, were so far from blasphemers, that they were saints, and in D. B's white book he owned them for Parliaments, Reprisentatives, and Supreme Powers, when he was to acquaint them and the world with his lamentable case, as to his purchase, which still stuck in the bryars, and pulled some wool from the back of the black sheep.

6. Who is not content with Dr. Gaudens Caution A sober & just and Indulgence, formerly interpreting, and soberly fense of the resoving the Covenant into such a sense, as onely can not serve D. 8's be just and lawful in it self; also most according to turn. the peace of the Nation, and composure of all honest mensminds, who are engaged by all moral and indispensible ties, long before this Covenant was hatched, to keep their oathes and vows to God and the King, agreeable to Gods Word and the Laws of the Land; which are the rules of Justice, and gives

to every man his due.

s. But this fober sense of the Covenant will not keep D. Burges in his Bishops lands, or Deans house, this will not keep Episcopacy out of the Church, or Bishops out of their estates; the want, use, and worth of which Government, many years miserable experience hath fufficiently taught all English men, but onely Papists, and Purchasers of Church lands: For this is the Palladium of their Troy, this their defign, who either out of Romish and Jesuitical principles, or out of Presbyterian envy, spite and pride, or out of covetous and facrilegious projects, to make unjust and filthy gain, do so wring the Nose of the Covenant, that they would make the blood to come again; and

so rack its joynts, by a Presbyterian, or a Politick Strappado, that they dissolve the truest strength, and moral ligaments of it is which it may well have; if it be kept within the due bounds of an honest, just, and legal sense; and not stretched to the proportions which every Procrustes would have it, 10 fit his bed, and serve the turn of his lusts, either covetousness or ambition, disloyalty or sacriledge, An-But Drawn On Call.

Office Libellers imputing Dr. Gaudens Analyfis.

The Libellers calumny then, as to Idolized Non-Blasphemy to sense, was onely worthy of Dr. Gaudens smiles, and scorns; but the charge of Blasphemy must be looked upon with a more rugged and levere brow.

If it were not a mouth and pen wonted to foul Enormities, I might cry out with him in Homer, Holdy ims outh epad address . A.

If it were a tongue or pen that kept within the circle of modesty, ingenuity, humanity, or common civility, I would undertake to charmit, and exorcise that evil spirit which occasionally, and for a fit of passion, might possess them, by telling him, that next being guilty of blasphemy ones self, good men should be most cautious of accusing another fally of blasphemy: Nor may here every hot fit of passion and revenge, which easily surprizeth cholerick tempers, and adult constitutions, serve for an excuse. Dr. Gaudens charging D. Burges, a Presbyter of the Church of England, for his scandalous and Sacrilegions purchaling of Churchilands, contrary to the Law of God and man, was so easie, so apparent, so by himself confessed in the fact, and owned by, and all that knew him, for a crying and conclamated case, that

Whence this odious charge of Blasphemy arofe.

it did not deserve such a black and odious retortion from his Factor this Libeller, as to charge Dr. Gauden with no less then blasphemy, of which no sober man ever suspected him to be guilty; nor would Dr. Ganden ever own or avow it in any degree, which Dr. Eurges doth, as to his facrilegious purchase, who hath brass enough to bring it in odispute, and vent his unhappy Paradox, That what, he confesseth, all the godly and learned World ever esteemed Sacriledge, yet is to him as a new and great Rabbi, or Corbanist, no sin: He can, like the Psylla, and other Negroes in Afryca, feed upon, and thrive with such Vipers and Serpents flesh: Neither the irreligion, nor oppression, nor the injustice, troubles his oftrich stomack, either as taking those Estates from God and the Church, or from particular worthy Bishops, and other Church-men, without any Law; yea, against all Law: For a temporary Order of the two Houses of Parliament (even in their full and free constitution) cannot lawfully deprive any man of his free-hold lands or goods, and this without any legal Tryal. For this is the case, as Dr. Burges to his great grief and terror well knows, though he vapours much; and so doth his Brave, this Libeller, who is as valiant as an hungry Greek, and will venture at any thing, that he may but still feed, though upon the Priests Portion, the Churches Patrimony; robbing Father and Mother, and wiping his mouth as the Harlot, with, What evil have I done? If I have not done what is just, yet I did what was profitable, and I am now in prudence to do what is necessary, scelera sceleribus tueri, to maintain sin with fin, and to turn godliness into gain, though I lose my Continue the harceain

Dr. Gandens
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But to return more strictly to my Accuser of Elasphemy, my great Diabolus and Sycophant, this ranting Libeller, and the Damon that possesseth him: O evil and unclean spirit, who ever thou art, whereever thouart, whence soever thou comest, whither-Gever thou goeff, to City and Countrey, to London o Wells, feeking what Church, or Church Lands, or Church menthou mayett devour; whether thou feedest upon Crown, er Church Lands, upon the slesh of Kings or Eistrops: Whether thou devourest the houses and honors of widdows, maids, or Wives: Whether thou beest Belzebub or Beelphegor, a Spirit of luxury or covetousness, for wantonness or wealth: Whether thou savourest of a Renegado Presbyterian, or a rambling Independent, or a sorry Quaker, or a grand. Apostate from Episcopacy, or an utter Antagonist to all Eishops: Whether thou art nothing, or all things, as the tideserves, and wind turns, know, to the encrease of thy terror and torment, That there is so Potent a Defensative and Firmament against thee in an upright heart, and an unspotted life, in a just and generous soul, that owns and adores with all humble reverence, the glorious Majestie, and insinite persections of the bleffed God, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, as they are manifested in the holy Word (besides the power, misdom, and harmony of their works) that no violent and malicious imputation of blasphemy can be fastned upon Dr Gandens actions, words, or writings; none of which have hitherto (beyond common infirmities) been any infamy to his person, or reproach to his Profession, as a Christian or a Minister: For which he may boldly appeal to all that know him, if it were needful so far to counterpoise the calumny

calumny of a vile and obscure Libeller, with the testimony of persons of honour and honesty.

But possibly the impudence of this Accuser dares Whether the not as Lucifer, ascend so high, as to charge Dr. Gauden Libellermeans with blasphemy in the rank and highest sense, which is a lower sense a presumptuous reproach, or wilful diminution of against superis the glorious attributes of Gods Name, at the proof ors. of which he no where offers. It may be he takes blasphemy in a lower sense, as a reproaching those that are Supreme in power, though not in due Authority: And this because, forsooth, Dr. Ganden, doth not, did not flatter every prevalent faction, or comply with every patch or party, or fag end, or tail, or rump of tumultuated, baffed and over-awed Parliaments: Nor yet suffer his sheaf to bow down to novel, partial and by fied Affemblies; as if they were the grand and fole Dictators, yea, Reformers of our Church and Religion, beyond all former Synods and Convocations; or as if we had no Soveraign but the armed Arbitrators of our lives, liberties and estates, who sought to make the glory of the Nation and Church of England, which was ever Regal and Episcopal since it was Christian, truckle under a Scotch Canopy, and to make Bishops to crib in a Presbyterian trundlebed; as much as Kingly Majestie, to be confounded with Democracy.

s. Tis true, the freedom of Dr. Gaudens tongue and pen hath been such, that saving his civility as a man, and his charity as a Christian, which he owns and studies to pay to all mens persons; friends and enemies (even to this miserable Libeller, if he knows him;) He hates and dares reprove open fins of Rebellion.

bellion, Perjury, Sacriledge, and gross Injustice, in the great, and many, in the most powerful, popular and prosperous, as well as the poor, mean and miserable.

The Libeller impatient of Dr. Gaudens. freedom against fine.

D. Gandens stile, wounds and slays the fattest, as well as the leanest; he spared not the Army, the Judges and Destroyers of the King; he hath fought with Beasts at Ephesus, and encountred the fat Bulls of Ba-San, such as Dr. Burges, and other Sacrilegious purchasers of Church Lands, contrary to Gods and mans Laws; yea, and contrary to the Kings both conscience and commands; highly to the injury of the dead, as well as the oppression and impoverishing of the living, many reverend Bishops and other excellent Clergy-men in all the Church of England: Dr. Gauden he fears not to attacque the most specious Hypocrites, and formal Pretenders to Religion, Reformation, Sanctity and Inspiration, when their cruel and unjust actions, confute their pretensions: As they do with a witness, when they are facrilegious against God and his Church, trayterous and rebellious against the King; when they are by their covetoulness, ambition, contentiousness, envy and malice, the noon-day scandals to the Christian name, and reformed profession, as men, or Ministers of any degree and order.

S. Dr. Gaudens high esteem of Parliaments and Convocations, in their legal and honorable constitution, is so sufficiently discovered to the World in his Writings, late and long since; particularly in that Sermon of his preached at S. Pauls, called Medicastri, or slight Healers, which so offended C.B. and those (appropriate) Corrosives or canker of Church

and

and State, that none can qualtion it, but such a paltry Libeller as this, to whose palate all Dr. Gaudens Wiltings seem to be like Ratsbane; he no sooner tastes them, but he surfits and swells, and is ready to break

in funder with despite and malice.

If to blame those that are blameworthy, whose unrighteous decrees, vile and abhorred actions, full of cruelty and confusion, expose them to the detestation of God and man; whose shame no names of Parliaments, or Assemblies, or Saints, or Supreme Power, can hide and palliate: If to resist such to their face, as S. Paul did S. Peter, as occasion offers, and either duty to God, or charity to the Church and his Countrey do binde and command; if this be blasphemy, Dr. Ganden is willingly, yea ambitiously guilty of it, not as one that delights to speak evil of Dignities, lawfully and truly such; but while others flatter the most indign Usurpations, Dr. Ganden discovers their Indignities; making their Authors and Abettors the objects of Gods and all good mens just indignation; while they make tumults and lies their refuge, neither fearing God, nor reverencing man; insolencing the honour and fredom of Parliaments, deluding and oppressing the people, destroying the King, and deforming the Church, abolishing our ancient Laws, and excellent Constitutions in Church and State, to set up their novel factions.

s. If to affert the clear, moral, just and immutable rules of conscience; the lavvful and onely bonds of mens thoughts, desires, vvords, oathes, vovvs, covenants, and actions, namely the Word of God, the rules of right Reason or common honesty, and the Lavvs of the Land, vvhich are the measures of Civil

Justice

Justice, if this be blasphemy: If to perstringe and sharply rebuke with all Ministerial authority (yet humbly and discreetly) the base Policies, and injurious practifes of an Adulterous generation, of a facrilegious crue, and God-robbing faction; who make way for the interests of their factions, and for their private honors or estates; by threatning, imprisoning, and at last murthering their King; by extirpating all his Royal Posterity, by spoiling learned and holy Bishops, with many other excellent Church-men; by forcing Parliaments, like Plants set in hot beds, to do what they list; by overthrowing all things Civil and Sacred: If to speak evil of these evil deeds and doers, whose folly is manifest to all true men: If this be blasphemy, Dr. Gauden doth not deprecate that imputation, but glories in it, as S. Paul did in serving God that way which some called Heresie.

6. If to state the Covenant in so candid and Christian a fort, as to allow all that is in any moral and honest sense lawful, just and good in it; as being within the power of men, as Christians and Subjects, freely to profess or oblige themselves to in Gods name, as consistent with the Lawsof God, and the Land: If to pare off all that is dangerously interpreted or affixed by some mens superstition; and to give a benign sense of what is dubious: If to abfolve men from what shall appear to be factiously, sacrilegiously, or injuriously intended, imposed, practifed or urged by some mens partial and pecuish Spirits: If seeking to draw fairly all English Protestants to true Piety, constant Loyalty, Ecclesiastical Unity, Holy Order, mutual Charity, and civil Peace, be any blachbeming

Haspheming of God, or the King, or true Religion; or (indeed) of the Covenant it felf (to much overcryed up by some either more subtil or silly men; as if like the sun at noon day, its lights ecclipsed, yea, extinguished all other lawful and precedent Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy, of Civil and Ecclesiafrical obedience; and absolved men from that duty, justice and charity which they owe to all men:) If this be Blasphemy in the Libellers sense, truly it is such as cannot justly be blamed by any good christians, prudent Ministers, or loyal Subjects: But onely by fuch bold Cavillers, and calumniators, as have some further fift to fry; and some faction still to foment, under some affected, rigid, unjust, and invalid sense, which they must affix to the Covenant, in order to promote the private and partial interests of some men; whose fear, guilt and shame for past actions, make them fly to this Afylum of the Covenant, as if it were the onely Sanctuary for malefactors.

s. If not to purchase Bishops and other Church lands (where no man had commission or permission from God, the King, the Law, or the Possession to sell them; nor indeed any just cause to alienate them: If to maintain (marked amy just cause to alienate them: If to maintain (marked amy just cause to alienate them: against all sacrilegious practices, whiles yet he prays for the persons: If to pitty the folly, and contemn the knavery of such Purchasers, who were so greedy of great pennyworths, as not to regard the bad, the no little they had for their security: If this be blasphemy, it is more commendable and useful for the publique good, than ever this Libellers frensie, or D.

B's zeal for such a Reformation as may hedge in his

Church Lands to his private fortunes; or at least help him to some good Composition; that so he may not too much burn his fingers, and singe his feathers, or fire and consume his nest, by his sacrilegious adventures.

Venty, Piety, and Equity are by fome men traduced for blasphemy.

s. If these ways of Dr. Gandens expressing himfelf by word and deed; by preaching and writing, be his Idolized Non-sense and Blasphemy, no doubt, (like the foolishness of 8 Pauls preaching, and the weakness of his presence) it will tend more to Gods glory, the Kings Honour, the Churches Peace, and all good Christians satisfaction, then all the Fac. ious Conspiracies, and Libellers Rhapsodies of this A. natomist; who dare not appear or thew his face to the World, lest he should discredit and confute his Libellous Pamphlets by the scandal of his looks, and infamy of his person; which addes as little to the repute of any cause he undertakes, as Satan doth to the honour of the Scripture, when he cites it; or the name of Pontius Pilate doth to the authority of the Creed.

Nor is it in the power of any such facrilegious Apostates, and rebellious children, as this Libeller appears to be by his scorning the Church of England, and disdaining to own her as a Mother, or to pitty her in her late trials and Afflictions upon earth; because Hieru-Jalem from above, whence the Truth, Light and Saviour of the Church descended, is the Mother of us all; It is not, I say, within the reach of his tongue or pen to fasten any such, as ridiculous as false, imputation of nousense and blashemy upon a person whose conversation and dostrine have by the grace of God been

to their good behaviour.

been as free from the spot or suspicion of such grat offences, as are Idolatry, Sacriledge, Blafthemy, Simony, Rebellion, putid flattery, and Eccholian inconstancy, as some men have been guilty of all these, and void of all modelty, ingenuity, sense of honor, loyalty, real fanctity, generous constancy, and comanon honesty; larking as serpents or evil beasts in fecret places; and though unfeen, yet affaulting with the sting and poylon of blass hemy; whereof nothing is proved either against the blessed God, Creator, Saviour and Sanctifier; or against the koly Scriptures, or against the Church of God, or a-gainst any part f his Worshap, or any holy duty, grace and vertue; no net against any counsels, actions or authority of lawful Superiors; or against any honest man, who keeps within the bounds of Gods law, and the Laws of this Chruch and Kingdom.

s. Where then O wretched Libellist is Dr. Gandens D. blashbemy! Is not this venemous beast, which out the of the flames of malice, burning in a facrilegious breast seeks to fasten upon his hand, as easily shaken off without any hurt into the fire whence it come, as that viper which was seized on S. Pauls; and by his miraculous indemnity manifested his innocency, to the amazement of his censorious spectators; Alas these impotent endeavours of enraged wie edness, and sacrilegious dispair, are like the (ultimi conitus morientium ferarum) last bitings of those beasts, whose revenge confists onely in making their teeth meet, though they fasten upon steel and break their jaws; when the Dragon saw his time was short, he fought to make it up in the vehemency of his rage against the Church; upon earth no doubt, described as a

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woman too, and so may (as Eve) very properly be called the Mother of all the living in a spiritual new life, which are born of the Word of God and his Spirit, and brought up in that holy family, and nourished by the breaft of this sponse of christ: At which holy allusion this impudent Libeller makes himself as much prophane sport, as Ishmael did when he mocked Isaac, being justly assamed to own that Church as c Mother, which as an ungracious and ungrateful nretch, he hath not only forfaken and scorned, but wasted and robbed as much as in him lay of her support, ornaments, of her honor, government and authority: Perhaps this learned Etymologist fancying, that Hierusalem, which he owns as a mother only above, hath its name from his elemnia, which signifies Sacriledge.

s. But finding by the gracious revolutions of Divine mercy the Church of England to be in a fair way to be recovered out of the hands of Sacrilegious Robbers; the poor Libellist and his friends are now concerned to cry out amain of blasphemy against Dr. Gauden, as a constant son, and dutiful affertor of the Church of England, and a no less severe and fmart, then just and implacable termenter of impeni-

tent Sacrilegists and Apostates.

6. Who are not content to sin and sneak, but they must boast and vapour, and strut and challenge all the better world, asif they could justifie their fin and folly, against the suffrages of all mankind, Heathens and Christians, Reformists and Romanists, as sacriledge no the illustrious Dr. Eurges hath done to his eternal infamy, fancying that he hath drawn streighter lines, and fairer figures with his black coal, in order to take

Dr. Burges his Paradox of

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away the Hellish defermity, or to put on some tin-Thre and fucus of beauty, on the ugly face of facriledge, then all the great Matters of Learning, Eloquence, and Religion have in all ages been able to do, by way of describing how unjust, how odious, how ingrate, how impudent, how abominable to God, how detestable to good men; how unworthy of any man, much more of any Christian and Reformed, that facinorous crime of wilful and presumptuous sacrilege is; which openly mocks God, and affronts Religion; which against all Law, robs the true Church, injures the chief Bishops and Pastors of it, and difcourageth all true Professors, prostituting all that is facred to Atheilm and Prophaneness; which no man can scruple, who hath learned this Paradox, I hat to alienate by force, without any Law or consent of the Patron, and Proprietors, or Possessiers, either the King or the Clergy, those lands, houses and goods which have been lawfully dedicated, long confirmed, and well used to the glory of God, and the good of his Church; (that God may be duly wor-Shipped and Served; and his Church, both Pastors and people, duly maintained in good order and government :) That this is no sin, though against Law and Justice; and no sacriledge, though manifestly against the peculiar rights of God and the Church, and that double honour which is due to the Teachers and Governors of it; and lastly, against the credit of both Christian and Reformed Religion.

for none of all which great in erests, those Gallio's are concerned, who with this Libeller and his dear D. Burges, having imbarqued in a facrilegi-

gious bottom; and having had for some years fair gales to flatter them, had rather make an eternal Shipurack, like Hymeneus and Alexander, of faith and good conscience, yea, of Church and Stare, of King and Clergy, then make just restitution to.

God, the King, and the Church.

s. The rendition and loss of which ill-gotten Estates, will teach those Merchants more wit and honesty hereafter, though they have less money to venture upon, not crazy or crackt titles, but apparently null and void, as against all Laws of God and the Land; whose Equity, Sanctity and Antiquity are not to be baffled or abolished by any temporary ordinance of Parliament, in any broken Constitution: much less when either leavened with faction and novelty; or ruffled by tumults, or over-awed or abetted by forreign Armies, or fifted and scattered by any factious artifices and parties; who had no lawful power or authority in them, either from God or man, to deprive any one honest man, much less so many learned, reverend and unblameable Churchmen, yea, the whole Order, Polity and Fraternity of the Clergy, of their Lands and Estates, no way evicted or forfeited by any Law.

The venerable Libelier may know that the numbers of men lessen not their fin-

s. The numbers of men doth not lessen their sin D. B. and his nor their punishment: What may befal one man, either as to fin or forrow, may reach societies, synods, Houses of Parliament, and whole Churches; which are subject to Apostasies in Religion, to Depravedness in Opinion, and to Partiality in Practice; by which if they be at any time as men, surprized and seized, the onely way of Lappinessis, to repent and amend; to make personal and publique restitution, to return to their first love, and to strengthen the things that remain; which hath been the pious care and endeavour of this last happy Parliament, rendring to Cafar the things that are Cafars, and to God, the things that are Gods: That this Church and Nation hitherto kept, as to its Parliamentary honour and Sanctity, from the great offences, may be ever free from Regicide, Sacriledge and Apostacy, (for neither any full and free Parliament, confifting of King, Lords and Commons; nor yet any National Convocation or synod, have ever counselled, contrived, accomplished, or approved any of those horrid abominations, which have so long, like the Deluge, overflowed and prevailed over the highest mountains:) But now (bleffed be God) they are not only affwaged, but the dry Land appears; yea, our Noah and his Eamily, the Father and Conservator of our British world, and of these Reformed Churches, is come out of the Ark, and hath taken just possession of his Kingdoms and Dominions; for whom even this Libeller dares (page 13.) faintly and hypocritically to pray; mentioning His Mijestie with a supersicial byblow of devotion; when (God knows) the Kings restauration was as unwelcome to such facrilegious spirits, as Christs coming was to the Legion Devils in the Gospel; of whom they had a just jealousie, that he came to torment them before their time.

6. Which fear His Majesties native, and almost ex- Gods and his ceffive cleraency hash hitherto abated and confuted; mency should yea, is prone always fo to do, if he can but fee any fuch lead to repenfigns of penitence in his and the Churches Exemies, as tance. may bring forth fruits of justice and righteousness, of restitution and amendment; which fruits are as

hardly

45 The binding of all Covenants and Covenanter,

hardly to be expected from presumptuous Sacrilegists fuch as this Libeller and his D. Furges feem to be, as figs are from thorns, or grapes from thistles; fince they by a far fetcht-fancy and fallacy, seem to expect a like improvement of the Covenant, by an unlawful and unjust sense; in which it seems they took it first, and still hold it, for the extirpation of Bishops, and keeping them and other Clergy men from their estates, as far better minded men have at last made of it, in part of their Loy ilty for promoting the Kings happy Restauration: Which sense of that branch of the venant, is as just, honest and conform to our English Oathes, and Laws of God and the Land; as the other of sacrilegious extirpating Bishops and Episcopac", as to their pristine, primitive and due authority, in order to keep away their Lands and Estates from them and the Clergy, is most unjust, uncatholick, unchristian; contrary to piety and common equity, against the Laws and Oathes of God and man, specially of the English Clergy; a plea and project fit onely to be sollicited by a Chaplain of Julians the Apostate, and a person publiquely branded as void of common honesty; who forgetting that modest sinning is some diminution of guilt, and some presage of repentance, Absalom-like, on the house top, must spread his tent; and under the covert of the Covenant (which is too narrow to hide or protest the sin and shame of either sacriledge, or schism, or rebellion) to discover his Fathers, the Bishops nakedness, as much as in him lies, and to prostitute his Mother, the Church of England, to his own and other mens sacrilegious and unsatiable lusts.

Page 13.

3. But I am weary of the kennel and filth of the The Libeller Title, wherein this Borborites afterwards takes to and puls along with him and thong. into the same obscenity D. Eurges, a person whom many hands have oft in vain washed, 'yea, and brayed in morters, if it were possible to part him from the folly of his versatile, volutile, and violent temper, being, as he so proposeth, a learned Scholar, a great Divine, an eloquent Orator, and an acute Disputant (as appeared at Oxford, when keeping his Actto make C.B.D. B. Dr. Prideaux gave hum this Elogie, Irofectio mi fili tu prædicare potes disputare non potes;) besides these, he thinks himself a potent Writer, till he meet with the gentle lash; and is beyond all his other vertues, a rich and bold purchaser of Bishops and other Church Lands. Which produgious practice of a Presbyter, who flood by Law and Oath engaged to Biffops, he feeks with a like affront to maintain; and fancying hinsfelf to be the Brontes or Boanerges of his age, he lets fly his brutish thunderbolts and flashes of lightning, against the faces of any that like not his many faced way of living. In his minority (which he holds now for his years of indifcretion) he was highly and tharply engaged against Non-conformists, wrote smartly and truly for Bishops, yea, and for ceremonies, was Hierarchical, Antifectical, a stout Pluralist; yea, and I have heard of one of that name, who The value offered by a Symoniack proposal to the Earl of Cleve- and vertice. land, a 1000 li. for a Living, then actually void, and in his Lordships gift; as his Lordship hath twice affured me: For which scandal his Honor refused to admit him to be his Confessor or Comforter; when being Prisoner to the Earl of Essex, and very fick, this penny.

pemy-Father was brought and commended to him as his Father-Confessor, to his Lordships laughter, and just reproach of his confidence, to obtrude himself to that office, when he had offered to swallow Simony and the Oath to boot: Nor way one of like letters and manners wanting to tamper and importune with another (the Earl of Barkesbire) for the grant of some preferment from the King then at Oxford; when this militant Presbyter, though ambitious to be a Dean or Bishop, preached and trained men stoutly against the King. The Earl amazed at the Effronteries of the motion, demanded upon what score, he that so destinately opposed the Kings interest, should have confidence to defire any favour of preferment from His Majestie? The wily Doctor replied, my Lord, I can and will do the King more service by continuing in the Parliaments Quarters, and seeming to be against Him, then if I were with him: Which servile hypocrifie the Earl eafily believed to be in the man, and accordingly valued D. B. and his influence.

D Br .temptation to Sacri-

s. After all these noble Essays (the Libellers darlledge, and his ing) finding the Kings and Churches affairs to be impedent vin-very low, and as he thought irrecoverable; he dication of it, thought to make up his defeat of undeserved preferment in some advantagious purchase of Bishops Lands, and Cathedral houses; which finding to be fold at Robinhoods penny-worths (many times, both fellers and buyers being conscious to the flaws in the titles, and illegality of such alienations) he doubles his great loan-money, and fills up the measure of his sins by such a Sacrilege, though with a wry and reluctant con-science, as he intimates in his case, which he was not ashamed ashamed to tell the world, yea and appeal to some of those spurious Parliaments, which he hoped would easily be invited to adopt his Cause as their own; but here he lost his time and oyl, for they had other

fish to fry.

Yet by an indefatigable improbity of diligence, working wickedness with both hands greedily, this snail drawing in his horns a little for fear, and concealing his name, adventured to put out only C. B.D. D. for the authorifing of his pamphlet, called, No Sacri-ledge, no sin, because he perceived the critical distempers of the times, then beginning to work toward purgation and health were likely to abhor any thing the more to which his name was prefixed; all honest men being weary and ashamed of the horrid diseases, and worser remedies of our Church & State, of which this Montebanck and circulator had been a great and unhappy part: Other Readers as well as Dr. Ganden might have much mittaken those ill-ominating letters of C.B.D.D. and taken them to stand for Creticus Borborites, or some Cesar Borgia, with the additionals of Doeg and Demetrius: If the worthy Cornelius Burges Doctor of Divinity had not with a rail. ing letter fent that book to Dr. Gauden, as the Libeller (one of his privadoes it seems) truly affirms, pag. 9.

6. That filthy Letter (with Judas the Traytor and theif) went to its proper place: But Dr. Gauden presently prepared an answer to that wretched Pamphlet, which he found as full of magisterial impudencies, fallacies, and impertinencies, as beggars are of vermine, such trash and trumpery indeed, as is only sit to wrap up that desperate and damnable

para-

paradox, of Sacriledge no sin. But Dr. Ganden finding C.B. to bear himself meerly upon event and power, as if all had been lawful in the alienating of Bishops, Deans and Chapters lands, because their offices were pro tempore during the violent storm of War, and desolating delusions, of times exautorated or abolished; and hoping that ere long that paltry and scurrilous Pampblet would be confuted from Heaven and upon earth, by the Justice and mercy of God and good men, he thought it lost labour to print any answer to it, when it had indeed no seeming, muchless real grounds of Gods Word and right Reason, being wholly against the consent of all Nations, as well as against the principles of all true Religion, and practifes of all just and holy men, particularly against the Laws of this Land, and consent or custom of this or any Christian Church; as also against the suffrages of all learned Lawyers, as well as godly Divines of whatever perswasion and differences in other things: Nordid Dr. Gauden think himself bound to confider what such a poor mushroom as C.B. pretends against such cedars.

God by a bletfi devent hath best constituted c.B. & others sacrifedge.

s. Nor hath Dr. Gaudens hopes (blessed be God) deceived him; those mercies of the most high God which indure for ever have much visited this robbed and afflicted Church and Kingdom; and though we have not as we ought repented of our sins, yet God hath repented him of the evils be hath insticted, returning in loving kindness to the King, the Church, the Kingdom, the Nobility, the Clergy, the Gentry, and all loyal people; who are all disposed now to consute such pestilent Pamphlets, not in words but in deeds, leaving the Law to its power, the Church to recover its patrimony

patrimony, and the Clergy to enjoy their properties; which I the devout wills, the just and pious intentions of the Donors now dead, 2. The clear word of God commanding, approving and accepting, 3. The consent of all Christian Kings and Parliaments, 4. The fundamental Laws of the land, do make good to them, beyond what any fuch skulking Scribler can disprove, by ought to be pleaded from the pittiful and oft repeated crambe of his Ordinances of the two Houses, or their abolithing of the Offices of Bishops, Deans, &c. which C.B. presumes of; all which reasons, if valid by meer force against justice and conscience, against the laws of God and man, would also hold good against the King and Honse of Lords, for both were by some of D.B's Masters abolished, as useless, dangerous, and pernicious; yea, and the like defolating violence might have taken as much place against the Glebes, and Tythes, and Imployment of all Presbyters, as against the Lands and Offices of the Bishops, Deans and Prebends, if the Barbonistick Conventicles, and other abjuring Juncto's of desperate men, had, under the names of Acts and Ordinances of Parliament, abolished (as they intended, all Ministery and Ministers of the Church of England of all degrees.

s. A Jesuitical project cruel and cunning, carried on by Fanatick hands and furies; and as near to have taken effect (which C.B.D.D.well knows) as the Gunpowder Treason once was: For there wanted not barerls of powder, nor Fauxes with their dark lanthorns and matches, nor trayterous plotters and conjuring, yea, and covenanting, to perfect (as Feak and others have told us,) this last mork of thorough Reformation:

H 2

mation: Which taking away the use and office of any ordained Tarochial Ministers, as well as Bishops and Cathedral Ministers, who are much ancienter then the other, n ight justly in D. Burges judgement and argument, have taken away, alienated, soid and confiscated all the Globes, Tythes, and Church Livings in England; of which possibly C. B. might have had other good burgains, wi hout being put to a new plea; for what would serve for one, would also justifie the other, so long as the club and the sword was above the Lam, and Justice, or Common Honesty.

The despites of C. B. as to his case of sa. criledge.

But at last c.B. D.D. is beaten out of the pit. And however he have good mettal, yea, and hopes for another busting Bout; yet as Cocks of the game are dispirited by the sent of garlick eaten by their rivals; so he cannot bear the name of King and Parliament happily united. This sadly presages Bishops and Episcopacy, this betokens a Church with order and government, defended by law and justice, that every one may have their own: This threatens not to make sacriledge a sin, but to own it as a sin of the first magnitude; at once breaking both Tables of Gods Law, and violating both Gods and mans right, yea, robbing the best, most useful, and most deserving of mankinde; for so godly Bishops and otther Ministers have been, and ought to be.

C.B. now flics with the Liberton the Covening,

And now C.B.D.D. flies (as guilty foab to the horns of the Altar) to the Asylum of the Covenant: And putting this Anonymus Libeller in the front, he following in the rear, makes a foul, dishonourable, and shameful battery (yet unfeen) upon Dr. Gaudens Analysis,

Analysis, his good name, his person, his writings, and whatever he thinks exposed to the strokes of impotent malice, that he may be avenged on Dr. Gauden, for his just rebuke of D. B's Sacriledge.

6. They cry aloud, O the Covenant, O the facred Covenant, that did such wonders of old, that began the spoiling of goodly Churches, the sad ruines of our famous Cathedrals, that like the smell of brimstone, made all the Bishops, Deans, Prebends and Cathedralmen to farsake their hives: This stripped those idle drones, as D. B. calls them, of their Estates and Honours; such as were the Primate of Armagh, Bishop Morton, Bishop Hall, Bishop Westfield, Bishop Browning, Bishop Prideaux, Bishop Winniffs, and many others either dead, or still living, and (by a wonderful mercy) surviving both their own miseries, and their adversaries malice.

6. But D. B. (as he faith of himself) bath laboured more abundantly then them all; that is, to purchase and preserve to himself these Bishops lands: For doubtless, if he had had money enough, he would have dealt for all by wholesale, and not by retail,

they were such opulent and sweet penyworths.

s. Now, if the Covenant help not the poor Libeller and his dear Anneo D. B. they are half undone: If this be sob rly interpreted, and justly stated, as in law and conscience it ought to be, both in taking and keeping it, Assum est, perimus; farewel sat Sacrilegists, you will become Pharaohs lean kine again: If Dr. Ganden reconcile the Covenant to Episcopacy, that is, to that Order, and Authority, and Government in the Church of England, which Catholick antiquity

antiquity used, the best Churches and Christians ever approved, which the Laws of this Church and State ever owned and settled in their rights and imminities; which the Christian Kings of England ever swore to maintain; which was so much valued by the last King of Martyrlie Honour, and blessed Memory, whose example is most admirable, for his love and constancy to the Church; for his patience in infinite afflictions; for his charity to his cruel Enemies, who condemned him, and cut him in pieces, in order to possess themselves of the Crown and Church Revenues.

s. If Dr. Ganden as a bold Adventurer, makes this good, asall Justice, Honour and Religion must do, That the Covenant doth as much oppose all Injustice, Schism, Sacriledge and factious Superstition (which calls and counts good evil, and evil good) as it feemed todo Prelacy and Popery to far as they may be exorbitant from Christian bounds: If Episcopacyjoyned with Presbytery, that is, Bishops attended, advised and affisted by some choice, grave Presbyters, duly subordinate and inferiour to them, as to that precedency of order, and eminency of Authority, which are as necessary for the Churches Polity and Ecclesiaffical Government, as they are in Cities and Armies, or any civil Jurisdictions: If these be buoyed up again, and their estates, as the other part of double honour due to them, restored to Bishops and their chief Counsellors, in the Assessors, and Cathedrals, this Libeller and D. B. with all their projects, purchases, clamors and Libels, must fink, as if a milstone were about their necks, and they cast into the sea.

s. To prevent this Abusses of poverty, contempt and Why I .B.an confusion, all the arts and engines of unkoly Oratory, Liteller so and hypocritical Zealotry, are to be set on work by Dr. Gauden the Libeller and D. B. They know that Dr. Gandens pen, tongue, and spirit are not easily damped or refisted in a good cause (and other he will not undertake:)His free and inaffected stile must be scurrilously despised, shough they cannot imitate it: his Writings not confutable by fuch Sophisters, must be blasted with their stinking breath, with imputation of Idolized non-sense, and tedious extravagancies, and bitter railings, and lying impertinencies, yea, of blashbemy; yet will not all this dirt infect a jewel, though it foul the bands that cast it: Nor can the Libeller or D. E. hope hereby either to weaken Dr. Gaudens honor, or to raise the credit of the Covenant by his fense, and to his vile designs.

6. For the Covenant will not fwim, but fink under such a burthen as they charge it with; if it be fraighted with high injustice, with presumptuous sacriledge, abetting of schissn; it it be crammed with superstition, and charged with a sense every way as illegal and irreligious, as it is injurious to honest men, and to the Church and Kingdom, yea, to our God and Saviour: Which sense nothing but either fraud or force can hope to put upon the Covenant; which must cease to be facred and hely, if it be unjust: So far as it will not admit of any just meaning, or honest interpretation, or righteous execution, it must be null. In Gods name, and with the Covenants good favour, let right be done to God, to the Church, and to the whole Nation; the King, the Bishops, the Clergy, the Cathedrals, the people, and the poor of the Land, all cry:

and his Ana-

for

for justice to be done in so grand and publike a case: For they are all highly concerned in conscience, honor, peace, plenty and prosperity, that this Church have its ancient Government by godly Bishops, and other Clergy-men; that these may have the estates, lands, and houses which former piety and gratitude endowed them with, beyond all alienation without their Kings and the Proprietors consent; for the support of their Ministery, Authority and Honor, for the exercise of hospitality and Charity, and for the encouragement of Learning and Religion in this Nation; that the Church of England may not want such Fathers and chief Sheepherds of Christs flock, who are worthy to rule; nor the Nation of England such examples of Ministers, no lessimitable for their holy lives and good works, then for their being Preachers of found Do-Arine, and learned Champions of the Divine truth; in which no Church heretofore exceeded England, nor any Divines went beyond our excellent Bishops, and others of the Episcopal communion.

D.B. undone if the Covenant be just and honest.

If this just, heroick, kingly, and Christian Reformation and Restitution, without the Covenants prohibition or unjust stop of it, be once fully brought to pass, as we hope it will, D. B. and his Amanuensis, the pittiful Libeller, may take eggs for their money, and retire from his Palace in Wells to S. Magnus, or Watford again, if he can get either one or both of them; or possibly he may ingenuously repent, and fully restore, and so deserve to enjoy that estate as a Bishop, with a better title and conscience then ever his Libelling Advocate, or any of his own sweaty pleas, will help him to; which offers were the probablest tempta-

tion to bring the good man to a recantation of his errors, to a fixation of his judgement, to a purgation Rithop and of his conscience, to some reparation of his credit, he will recantal and fortunes too, and to fome reconciliation with Dr. Gauden, with whose name the witty Libeller feeks to make the fad D. B. merry, as if there were gaudium as well as gaugy in the name; when alas minet alta mente r. pojtun, the anxious D. B. feels at his very heart those (leshales arundines) arrows and wounds which Dr. Ganaen first gave him between the joynts of his armour, when he strutted his strength, when he thought his macrilegious purchase was fafe, and no mandarfet ave laid at him, no more then at a Whale or Levis and while he thought himfelf guarded like Celiah, not only with the Covenant, but with Ordinances of two Houses; in the strength and confidence of which, this dowty champion for alienating Church lands, brings forth his plea for Sacriledge like the Giants Ipear, which seemed a Weavers beam, before all I/rae', that he might defie all Bishops, and all Episcopal Divines, yea and all Episcopacy that should pretend to challenge his lands and purchases, with any claim of right, or any suspicion of Sacriledge: but he may sooner slip out of his skin, as Worms, Snakes and other old Serpents are wont to do, than free himself from that foul blot and contagion, which without repentance and restitution will ever cleave to his person, pretending to be a Schollar, a Minister and a Doctor; yea and may be a gangreen to his other estate, as well as a grief to his innocent posterity; To prevent which Dr. Gandens charity presented to D.B. his sin and presumption in point of Sacriledge; in revenge of which this Libeller

Libeller is to be his Armor-bearer, and with the shield of the Covenant D. B. hopes not only to cover his finbut also to smother and oppress the honor of Dr. Gauden.

The diffree-Buity of D.P. and his hidden Libeller,

g. But I have done with the fifth of this Libellers Title, of Idolized nonsense and blashhemy, which he imputed to Dr. Gauden and his Analysis; how justly let the reader judge; yea I appeal to the supream Indge who lees this Anatomist in his secret hidings, and malicious hardnings, yea and will remardhim opeoply. In he had been an ingenuous Adversary, that had were a book of just reproof against me or my oparate which he had the courage to put his manic (as Mr. Zach. Crafton, though none of the most reagainst and renowned doth) I would have bound it a kerown to me; but for such a sculking Anatomiff, to cut and flash with his butcherly knife, to tear and bite with his foul teeth, and yet to keep himself unseen, this deserves as different treatment as an open enemy and a secret traytor, or as those viler vermine, which prey in the night, but dare not (as Sin and mame more ingenuous beafts) be feen in the day. But this biding himself doth manifest how inseparable a shadow shame is from notorious sins: That men who are most impious can hardly be so impudent as not sometime to feek to recruit their bankrupt credit, and releive their foar consciences, by concealing of their names, (as the theif and Adulterer, who wait for twilight and darkness) and when they cannot forbear to do villanousthings, yet they are loth to appear so vile as in--deed they are, and must be esteemed of all honest men if once discovered.

inseparable.

s. The next work of Dr. Gauden is to examine Ofthe Libel. The glorious Epithete which he ascribes to the Cove-lersibiling the mant, calling it by way of emphasis that Sacred Cove- covenant fanant, &c.

emphalis.

My defign is not rudely to depreciate or difgrace the Covenant, so far as it hath any thing in it (and many it hath) that may justly be counted or called sacred, by reason of their seeming-moral and material conformity to the will and word of God, and to the laws of the land. God forbid I should call good evil, or evil good, (or reject all that is good out of a jealousie of evil;) Nor do I deny that the Covenant confidered materially, hath many things and words in it which do pretend to holines, and much profess the power of godlines, however some factious Sophisters may pervert them: As all the parts of Scripture are facred in themselves, as to the scope and design, or hiltorical truth, though they may be first spoken, and after alledged or applied amiß by evil men and devils, with a design rather execrable then sucred.

Perhaps this Libeller (who may justly bear the title of Sacerrimus) understands the word sacred here as it is used by the Poet, Auri sacra sames, the sacred love of money, because covetous Idolaters so highly adore it; and possibly in this sence the Covenant may be by him stilled sacred, as a utensil now very fervient to his execrable defign, which is to keep out Bishops from their just Offices, Dignities and Lands, that he and his dear D. B. may keep their sacred purchases inviolable; prefuming that an Ordinance of the Two Houses in such distempers of times, ought to be a sempiternal sanctuary, more facred and inviolable to such sacrilegious bargains, and their Purchasors

more

more facred, then all the wills of the Donors now dead, or the former Laws of the land, or the word of God, can be to the ancient and rightful Proprietors of those Church lands. Can any thing deserve to be called facred or holy further then it is just and righteous, by giving to God and man what is their due?

How far the first contrivers of the Covenant, or the politick imposers of it, or the easie takers had sacred designs and intentions, I leave to God to judge; but certainly the violent, unjust and cruel methods used by some men in executing of their facred Covenant, to the ruine not reformation of so many learned, godly and innocent persons, Bishops, and other Ministers; yea to the utter overthrowing and extirpating, as much as in them lay of facred, ancient and venerable Episcopacy it self, as it had been, and still was by all laws Ecclesiastical and civil established in the Church of England, and in all the Christian world; for the main, as the onely Catholick Government of the Church: And all this in order to bring in, though by head and shoulders the novelty of an headless Presbytery, and the many headed monster Independency; doubtless these projects and practices promoted upon the account of the Covenint, do little add to its facredness; and make it appear no way meriting the fing lar epithet of facred, in so peculiar, emphatick and superlative a sense as this Libeller affixeth it, meerly to scare his filly, or serupulous, or superstitious readers from any thoughts of fuch sense and keeping of the Covenant, as is and ought to be reconcileable with a regular Episcopal Government, also to that duty, which they owe to God and the King, to the Church and its ancient lawful Government.

The

The restoring of which, according to the good laws of this Church and Kingdom, also according to the best pattern of Christs Church in all ages, agreeable to Gods Word, and the rules of all order, polity and jullice, as it ought to be one end of the Covenant if holy and just; so this cunning Libeller forefees it will be much to the prejudice of himself, and his dear D.E. who tis probable have but one purse and one heart.

6. Hence it is (O ye Ephelians) that this Demetrian Artist crys so loud, o the Covenant! O the sacred Covenant, O that, that most facred Covenant! O what a goddess? what a Diana is this new found Image, which of late fell from the Northern climate; and those colder parts of heaven, into the English world,

in a black cloud full of storms and thunder.

6. That the world may see this Wolf uncased of fuch speeps cloathing, as pretends to any thing sacred in his fense and delign, which would feek to shelter its wickedness under the title of that sacred Covenant; It will not be a miss to shew the Reader, yea and the well-meaning covenanter, the true import of this sophistry, which as formally ad is the title sacred to the Covenant, as some Bigots do that of Holiness to the Pope of Rome. Not but it mult be confessed that many Bishops of Rome have been very holy men ; but some flatterers have not feared or blushed to give that highest and disinest honor to such as have been most flagitious in the confession of many learned and fober Romanists.

s. In like fort, that many things in the Covenant Of the Co. may have the stamp and signature of sacred on them, venant as called facred by and that many Covenanters might be facred things the Libeller.

as to their intents, when they took it, is not in charity to be denyed: nor will I envy the Covenant, this title of Sacred, reductive or consequentially, so far as every lawful promife, vow or oath may be holy, and ought to be so, especially when Godsholv name is solemnly invocated; and when such Promises are lawfully made, and by lawful means performed, according to that lawful matter contained in them, and lawful meaning, to which all things facred are confined by the rules of Justice and Godlines, the law of God and man.

s. But certainly the title of sacred in such a magnificence and latitude as this Libeller vapours (as if the Covenant, further then it may contain in it words and things, capable of honest, just and religious sense) were eminently a sacred thing, in respect of Gods special Institution and appointment of it; as if the most holy God had by his most holy spirit inspired it. by his wisdom composed it, or by his special authority in his word exprelly imposed it, so as he did of old the Law, the two Sacraments, and other holy rites and duties of his worskip and service; in this religious sense (which the Libeller would insimuate) the covenant was not facred; no nor in a civil fense, as things may be called facred (quia legibus fancita) because by Laws established; As the Church Catholick is holy, which never was without Episcopal Order and Authority; so the Majesty of the King is eminently sacred. yea and that authority which is from him derived to inferiour Magistrates and Ministers; whom to despise or reproach, or injure is esteemed to curse the Gods; that is to esteem and use persons facred by laws of God and man, as if they were execrable and abominable. O.Tr

s. It is beyond all doubt that the Covenant, as to its method and compolure, as to its authority and imposure, had no such facredness in it as we call properly and intrinseculty divine and religious, which confilts in those beams of holines, which any thing hath either derivatively from God, or relatively to him, by vertue of his own special appointment and command.

o. If it were of such previous sucred institution and necessary use, it must either be expressly contained in Gods word, or by some miraculous operations confirmed to be his sacred will; neither of which can with any semblance of truth be affirmed of the Covenant. Alasmany of its first contrivers, composers and impoferr, with its most zealous takers, by this time know themselves to be but men, and some of them not very facred: If it were facred by fuch an antecedent authority and inftitution from God; it would be a fin not to have taken it long ago; which I beleeve no man ever feared to be guilty of, or made any con-Science to repent of his refusing to take it; nor are any comenanters so rigid as to fancy that any man finned against God, because he in conscience or allegiance scrupled or denied to take it; no, the great fear lay in taking it, especially as some men list to interpret it; and the next fear of fin is in keeping it, in that sense which some would now understand it, which is most unjust and uncharitable, and so cannot be sacred, no nor civil.

s. Add to this, even in a civil sense of the word Sacred, the Covenant deserves not that title, because it was never invented, imposed or confirmed by the Supream, legal, royal, and legislative Parliamentary tary power of this Nation, which doubt less is the only facred and binding authority in a civil or politique sense.

ø. How then the Covenant came to be so signally consecrated I know not, as to any Divine or Humane authority; I am sure it had no Bishops to contrive or consecrate it in the House of Lords, nor any national, facred Synod: To fay it is confequentially and interpretative sacred, by way of its matter, end, and use conform to the mord of God, and as the name of God is stamped upon it amounts to little more then that sacredness, which is in every honest mans word or oath, as he is tied by moral obligations to truth and justice, which are in chancienter bends then the Covenant; and for the name of God graven upon it, it doth not make any vow, promife, eath or Covenant sacred, further then it is materially and morally good, both in its first taking, and after keeping. But it is a prophaning of Gods holy name, when it is added by way of conjuring or conspiracy, to any purpose or compacts, that are unlawful, either for matier or manner, having no command from God or man, nay contrary to the declared will of both.

of extirpating Prelacy, that is Archbishops, Bishops, &c. If it be meant of the degrees and orders of such Governours, as have been so long used and useful in the Church of Christ, even from the primitive times, and from the Apostolike both pattern and succession, no wise and just man can allow it; because it is no-

vel and factious, prejudicial to truth and justice, to the order and honor of this, and all ancient Churches, who were governed by the eminent authority of Bishops: but if it be meant onely to take away the Luxuriancies and Abufes; to prune off the excesses, and supply the defects incident to Ecclesiastical Government; or to be found in that jundure and constifintion, or the administration which was in Figland; no wife and good man will oppose the efficacy of the Covenant, in ways either facred or civil, fuch as become good Christians, and good Subjects: yea, no men are note forward in this then good Bishops, and the best Episcopal Divines; who have not upon them any fuch goad of the scotch Covenant, as it is destructive to regular Episcopacy; but they have far more ancient, evident, and eminent motives to their duty from the holy Laws of God and man; which are able to keep men holy, without any super ligation of this or other facred Covenant; which some facrilegious Apostates are prone to reproach by their magnifying it, in order to their private, covetous, and factious designs; which when more prevalent in England, did very little advance Gods knows, either the boliness or happiness of any honest man; no more then they did the piety, peace, or prosperity of either this Church or State.

6. And for such spotted Libellers, who cry out of the facred Covenant, and count all blasphemy, that invalidates their Titles to Church lands, or invert and obstruct their designs, for Anarchy and consussion in Church and State; they are no more to be regarded, for the specious or odious words they list touse, then K Satan

Satan is when he turns himself into the form of an

Angel of Light, and turns Preacher; or then the Elders of that City were, when they cryed out of Naboths blaspheming; or the Accusers of Christ, who laid Blasphemy even to his charge; or the murtherers of the late King of glorious memory, for his constancy, patience and charity to this Church and Kingdom, who yet had that superlative impudence in their Trea-

fan and Murther, as to call themselves the Saints and

holy ones.

s. If this prodigious Libeller and his Abettors, have no other sacredness, then what they have gained by being dipped in the dry-fats of some such modern Covenants, Vows, Oathes, Engagements, and Abjurarations, as they thought most conduced to their unjust ends (all of them so far undoubtedly destitute of any civil or sacred Authority) sure they and their Engagements are far from such an holiness as will bring them to happiness: Nor is the design of these farther, then to keep by fuch palliations and pretences of Sacredness, the sacrilegious bargains, on which they have both foolishly and wickedly adventured: for which they hope the Covenant cryed up as facred, and fo kept in its.edge and keenness against all the right of Episcopal precedency and honour, will be a great Abettor, when all other projects fail, and as leaves after a frost, will fall to the ground.

s. If this high vindicator of the Covenant, for fo Why the Libeller concealed himself sacred a business, be himself so holy a person, as is sit to affert any thing that is holy; it is strange he coninfo facred a ceals the honor of his name, and the authority of vindication. his person, when he engageth so high as to cry out of

Dr.

Dr. Gaudens blasphemy: Sure he needed not to have hidden himself in so good and great a cause, wherein his zeal, though mixt with indifferetion, might have made him appear a very holy man: but it feems he had not impudence enough to shew his evil face, nor courage to own his scandalous name; conscious to the unwelcome horror of it, which is capable to blast any thing that he crys up as sacred: Therefore he useth these cowardly Rhodomontados of words, to amaze the filly Readers of his filly Anatomy; which is a work worthy of C.B. Casar Borgia, son to Alexander the fixth; both of them as Guicciardine tels us, Borborita, monsters of men, wallowing swine in the mire of sensuality, Simony, Sacriledge, Coverousness, Cruelty, and all manner of evil Concupiscence; even then when one gloried to be his Holines, the onely sucred, visible head of the Church; The other to be the Nepher, that is, son of so sacred a Father; neither of their capable to advance the repute of any thing they cryed up for holy or sacred, any more then this Libeller is able to promote that Sacred Covenant, and his execrable, that is, his sacrilegious ends thereby.

s.I shall not be sollicitous to finde out bis name, who dares not own himself in the defence of a sacred thing, and against blasphemy. I presume he is vir trium literarum, or nullius nominis, as to any thing of true honour and morth; and so his person is better buried in eternal obscurity, then discovered by an unseasonaable curiosity; which would utterly blast all sacredness in the Covenant, no less, then in his profession, especially if hebe of the same sacred gown with his dear C. B. the Letters of whose name are so oft graven

upon this shield of the Covenant; which is onely dreadful for the Gorgons head of Non-sense and Blashemy, prefixed to it; which swells with great terror and oftentation upon the Reader, comitting out Idolized Non sense and Blashemy, together with that sacred Covenant, as easily as some Justers do stones, and knives, and nails; yet no man can well discern how they come by them. Nay, like the Devil of Mascon, this Libeller makes foul this, and hideous noise, yet is not to be seen, conely heard temetimes to cry out with a dismal clamour; other while to laugh with prosuse and affected eachimations, though no sorrow is sadder then the Devils and hypocrites mirth; at last he left a most putid sent, and filled the room with sufphurous exhalations.

- Gauden had no less scruple in point of making any reply to, or having any conference with him, then some had of their speaking to those Ghosts and Spectors which appeared in their houses: with whom the reverend Bishop Hall (whose very name (of all Bishops) the spirit of Asmodeus, in this Libeller most abhors and dreads) adviseth not to have any parley; because he judgeth those Apparitions to be but the Devils illusions, and that there is no hope, either to do them good, or get good from them, by any discourse with them.
- d. In like fort for some weeks (having much other and better employment) Dr. Ganden thought it his wifest way to follow the command of King Hezekinh, by which he defeated the real blasphemies and railings of Rabshakeh, by not answering him a word; it being

being sufficient reply to such Diaboletto's, in the Archangels words, The Lord rebuke them: Many fober persons judged it below the conspicuity and lustre of Dr. Gaudens name; to encounter with such an Umbra, fuch a Goblin and Larva; who hasking in most deferved obscurity, shoots out his bitter arrows, to the wounding (if it were in the power of his impotent malice) of not onely Dr. Gundens eredit, but of all the Church of England, of all the learned, godly and reverend Bifhops; of the King, that was cruelly and fcornfully put to death, to make way for purchasers of Crown and Church lands; yea, to the reproach even of God himself, and his blessed Name; as if it did by meer charm consecrate all these projects, confederacies, fashions and practices, yea, and purchases too, which lift to wrap themselves up in the covert of a sacred Covenant: Which can never be further sacred, then as it keeps within bounds of Gods and mans Laws; which are just and holy, forbidding to do any evil, though good should come thereby.

s. To be fure, that injurious and facrilegious fense The Covenant which this Libeller intends to put upon the Covenant, ly, if unjust; or will render it rather execrable then sacred; and so sacred, iffacrimust every covenanter be to God and all good men, legious. who under colour of the Covenant, shall persevere in any way which is unjust; taking or detaining from any honest man, that which by Gods and mans Laws is his, notwithstanding the Remaining Lords and Commons in the two Houses, and the Scotch Commisfioners, year, and the Affembly (all facred no doubt, though without the authority and consent of his Sacred Majestie) did take that Covenant, Sept. 11. 1643. s. Which

- 5. Which was consecrated by the swords and pistols of some Souldiers, who being first pregnant with some prodigious Reformation, fell into luch monstrous longings afterward, as were not to be satisfied, without they devoured not onely the lands and houses of the Crown and the Church; but also the liberties, lives, and honors both of the Kings and Eishops of England, who were generally persons so eminent for all excellencies besitting Princes and Prelates, that few men in any age exceeded or equalled them; yet were they fought to be utterly ruined and extirpated, both their Estates, persons, Functions and Successions by some wen, who had personally taken, and at first zealously promoted this facred Covenant: These were the pious impoverishers of Bishops first, and then the Kings of England; these were gracious purchasers of Crown and Church lands, the holy extirpaters of Monarchy and Episcopacy out of this Kingdom and Church.
 - were not these fit Patrons for your cause, and desired Advocates for the Client D.B. had they not gained much sacred influence, by lying so directly under the Aspect of this sacred Covenant? Were they not blessed Reformers? Are they not still in a very just, charitable and holy temper, when they are impatient, and cry out of non-sense, yea Idolized, yea, and Blasphemy too, if any manseek, in order to publique peace, to reconcile the Covenant by so candid and benign a sense of it, as may in charity be believed, and ought in piety and equity to be contained in it, if it be valid and binding of any mans conscience: since no man can be bound by any contrived form of words, under the

name of Vow, or Oath, or League, or Sacred Covenant, contrary to his duty to God, the King, the Countrey, the Church, and the Laws under which he lives, or in prejudice, and to the injury of any one honest mans rights; much less against so many, as the Bishops and other Church-men were; yea, against the very Function, Office, Authority, Order, and Degree of Bishops, in such a sense and use as ever was observed in the Church of Christ.

- 6. Yet no fense of the Covenant will serve the Libellers turn and D. R's. but such, which to the reproach and prejudice of God and his Church, and of this Nation, to the scandal and contempt of our Religion and Reformation, may enable and encourage them themselves so to act and persist, as obliged by their sacred Covenant, to make a further execrable havock of this Church; and to keep those sacrilegious purchases they have made, contrary to all right and reason; all civil fustice and Religion, all Laws of God and min.
- 8. Who will hereafter call or account the Covenant Sacred, when he shall read it so stilled by such an execrable Libeller and D.B. who was first a very keen adversary against the scots, when they first teemed this Covenant, and brought it forth as Jupiter did Pallas, compleatly armed: O how did his Copes-mate D. B. then bite and tear the poor Scots. After, when he found they had an influence on the two Houses of Parliament and Assembly; how did he lick them whole with his tongue? O the glory of the Covenant! how sacred, how venerable must it needs appear, when such a Libeller and D. B. affert it? when D. B's well knowns

known ambition, never scrupled to have been made a Bishop, though he had no worth or merit sit for it; till by an unhappy fate he plunged himself into a great purchase of Bishops lands, which to preserve, he is driven in his greatest agonies and despairs to fly, as Ulysses did to Ajax his shield, for protection to the Covenant; which (if it be indeed sacred) sufficiently tells all Sacrilegious purchasers of Crown and Church lands, against all law and justice; that protection is not in it for any such ungodly and unjust practices: That the Covenant as facred, could not, did not and ought not to intend any thing to the prejudice and injury of Venerable Episcopacy; neither to the lands, liberties, honors, or lives of any Billiops, if legally good men, nor if morally bad, further then so convicted by Law, and lawful authority. A deformed or diseased vicious man, must not by a Physician be destroyed, under pretence to correct or cure him; nor may any Judge condemn him, as to his just and civil rights, because of his sinful infirmities, which the Law hath not yet condemned.

The moderate and just sense of the Covenant affented to by many Presbyterians,

This mitigated and just sense of the Covenant, some that were, and are great Misters in our Israel, and Assertors of the Covenant, are now content to own; abating that rigor which sometime possessed some Covenanters against Episcopacy in that sense, wherein this and most other Churches ever owned and used Episcopal Government and Authority among, and above Presbyters.

s. Yea, many of them begin to cast a favourable eye on Episcopal Dignity, no less then on Church lands, fearing nothing so much, as not to have a share

of them; much congratulating, as the Kings happy restauration; so the hopes of recovering the pristine honour and Government, with the revenues and rights of the Church in point of Episcopacy; not in the fallacy of a Presbyterian parity, but of a presidential constant eminency of Bishops, in authority above Presby. tery, such as St. Jerome affirms to be necessary, to avoid schisms, factions and confusions in all Churches.

s. Which pious, prudent and just resolution, carried on by King, Lords and Commons happily united, will be best able to declare and state that sense of the Covenant, which onely can be lawful, just and honest: And therein to reconcile all good men, beyond any sense that the partiality and novelty of others seek to urge and impote, contrary to our Laws and common Justice; which ought not to cancel, but confirm the Catholick customs of the Church; also the pious donations of the dead, and the just fruitions of the living.

ø. There is nothing which Dr. Ganden desires and endeavours more, then the peace of Church and worthy the State; nor can he expect to fee either of them fin- Kings and Party cerely fettled, till justice be done to God, the King, liaments deand the Church; nor are these likely to be effected to a lasting security, until these two things be done and declared in Parliament, by King, Lords and Com-

mons:

1. First, That all alienating of Church lands, without the confent of King, Lords, Commons, and the Clergy in possession, is facriled g, that is, a sin of an high nature, and justly abominated by this Christian Church and Nation.

2. Secondly, That the Covenant was either not to be taken, as it is not to be kept in any other sense, then, what is agreeable to the Laws of God and men, to Justice and Charity: That not any National Authority, which the Covenant never had, but onely the matter in it so far as is lawful, doth binde any man who took it, yea, and so all that never did take it: Thus the Sceptical and Superstitious Disputers, and facrilegious urgers of the Covenant may be silenced; and the just limits of it may be stated, even as to the point of lawful Episcopacy; wherein all sober mindes may agree, not for the validity or bond of the Covenant, but for the higher obligation, which Reason and Religion, Piety and Prudence, justice to man, and regard to the Church of Christ have upon their consciences: That the Covenant may not be made the grindstone or milstone to waste or fink venerable Episcopacy, and undo good Bishops; nor yet a footstool or ladder to help Presbytery or Independency again into the saddle. of mis-government, first of the Church, then of the State; which hath evidently appeared to be the design of all Factious and Ambitious Novelties.

8. As for this Libeller and his Abbettors, (such as D. B. qui iram atq; animos a crimine sumunt) who confeious to the enormity of their actions, are pertinacious to screw up the Covenant to such rigors, as are destitute of any justice from Gods or mans Laws, onely to abet the sacriledge of their purchases; or to soment their further factious projects of subduing this Church of England; that is, debasing and deforming it to other forreign patterns, which are far below its former

former beauty, and present constitucion: these are best lest to the enjoyment of such fruits as the Laws will allot to their Sacrilegious Sin, Folly, and Rashness.

s. If the Covenant be sacred, and must binde to that latitude of sense which any list to stretch the nartiginal letter of it; I wonder how those that urge it so received against Prelacy and Tishops as chief, can be sense and absolved as to their Presbytery or Independency, which is Presbytery ravelled, or in rags; against both which they covenanted under the names of selicin and more in in; since both Presbytery and Independency (apart too). Episcopal Presidency and And ones, as not of these today, schims: both in an reclessaries of these today, schims: both in an reclessaries with a constitution, with this and all ancient Churches: Also in a creatense, as violent deviatives from the certical laws and constitutions of this Church and State.

6. Nor are they less guilty of Superstition: Affirmative, by impoting such things as necessary in Church Government, and Christian communion, which God hath not made or declared to be so; such as are layruling Elders parity among Presbyters; a Church-Covenant, besides Christian owning of their Baptism and confession of their Faith in confirmation: And Negative, superstitious they are, in denying those things to be lawful or indifferent, which God hath so left in his Word, under the liberty, authority and wisdom of his Church, to judge of, use and impose as such.

L 2

v. If

Covenanieis fente and their piactice.

The contration of last they are guilty of Idolized Non-sense and diction of tome blast themy against the sacred Covenant, who will not suffer themselves, yea, this whole Church and Kingdom to be hampered or snared by any word in it, or affixed to it, contrary to right reason, settled Laws, and found religion, to which Dr. Gauden feeks to confine the Covenant, and reduce all Covenanters that are consciencious; what must be the sin and supine folly of those men, who seek to reconcile contradictions, to justifie immoralities and impose novelties; to abet schisms, and to affert meer Solacisms in Church and State by the Covenant. Swearing allegiance to the King as supream; yet making Laws without him, and imposing Covenants upon him and his Subjects, against his and their consciences? vowing to extirpate Prelacy as established by Law, yet owning Episcopacy as a primitive, Apostolick and catholick Government in the Church; engaging against all Schisms and Superstition, yet strongly abetting Presbytery and Independency, apart from all authoritative Episcopacy; being both of them highly guilty of those rendings of both Church and State into factious parties; also of those popular and novel impositions, upon the consciences of the Kings Subjects and good Christians, which no Word of God, nor practice of any primitive Churches, nor laws of this Church or State do require; arifing from such arbitrary fancies, as in ficentious times feemed most probable to advance the interests of mens covetous and ambitious projects, as they could strengthen their several parties The first pro- and factions.

seffion of fome Cevenanters,

6. Thus some covenanters who at first professed they.

they aimed at nothing but an ingenuous and orderly reduction of Fpiscopal government, to its primitive, legal and just bounds, so far as it was by God and man permitted by them in their places and callings; protesting that they covenanted only against the luxuriancies and deficiencies, not the pristine eminency, orderly presidency, or due authority of Episcopacy, yet afterward, as success smiled upon their party, the bias of their Covenant was strongly and wholly set for Tresbytery; by all means they were to fet it up, and to malleate the Church of England (which was as well constituted and reformed as any in the world) in Doctrine, Discipline and Government, to the Kirk and Presbyterian mode in Scotland, as a most rare and unique pattern; when even there the Covenant was indeed but an untimely birth of yesterday, an abortive brought forth by force, contrary to the former excellent, legal constitutions of that Church, which were Episcopal.

5. Thus while the tide of times ran high for Prefixery, there was no hoe, but the priftine order, hoe carried high nor, and liberty of the Church of England must in on the back of all hast write after such new copies as were blotted with the blots of civil bloodshed, and other tumultuary spots, which are not the spots of Gods Church and children: the two Houses, the Assembly, the Clergy, the Ring and all must dance after that for aign pipe, which plaid to the new tune of Bishople, or Antiepiscopal Presbytery, without abolishing of which, some men well knew Church lands could not be gotten, which they fo greedily gaped for.

s. When the heat and petulancy of this popular ment of t'e

Presbyterian spirit began to cool, and by overboyl- Covenante s

the Covenant

The abarcing Presbytery. ing to quench it felf, sober people of all rancks having enough of the vapour and flourish, and too much of the pragmaticalness and impertinency of petty Presbyters, either in theirfingle or Parochial usurpations, or in their more politick but illegal afforciations; then they began to chew over the Covenant again, to see if it were more digestible in a softer sense then rigid and imperious Presbytery had dictated; And because Episcopacy was still under great prejudices, not only by the ambitious envy of its rivals, the ruling or usurping Presbyters, but also by the injurious sellers and buyers of Eishops and other Church-mens lands; many covenanters rather cuning then conferencious, broached new fences of their Covenant, making it confishent with any degree of Independency, yea with utter Anarchy in Church and State, in order to let up, as they pretended, the Kingdom of Jesus, upon the ruines of Episcopacy and Presbytery too.

6. Yea there wanted not those whose Vane sophistry found out limits and solutions for their sworn legaley, in the words of the covenant; as binding them no further to preserve the Kings life and honor, then in his preservation of true Religion, in their opinion; if he confirmed not to what they fancied the true religion, under any sceptick, novel and seraphick form, Adieu Allegiance, they are absolved by the Covenant; the King is contrary to the godly party, and the interest of Jesus Christ; he is a persecutor and a Tyrant; he may be imprisoned, deposed, destroyed, even by some such covenanters, whether of the Presbyterian or Independent leaven; who made the Covenant, not the Law of God or the Land, the limi-

ter of their Allegiance, and the circumferiber, the overthrower of the Kings power, both Ecclesistical and civil, that by the ruine of the Kings and Eishops Palaces, they might baild their cottages to a greater

strength and conspicuity.

o. Thus was this facred Covenant made ferviceable to themost exerable actions that everthe sun beheld, both for King-killing, and Church robbing; for Regicide and Sucriledge, together with all that deluge of hypoerifie and vilany which must needs flow in upon any Nation where such principles of Anarchy and practices of Rebellion shall seem consecrated even by a facred Covenant; contrary (as I believe in charity) to the intents of most of those that first invented imposed it and took it, as a godly farrage full of good words and specious phrases, which admitted and expressed such limitations by the word of God, and the Laws of the Land, to mens duties in their places and callings, also to the measures of true Religion, and bounds of good conscience, that many in the simplicity of their souls no doubt took it, without any evil thought against the King, the Church, the Laws, the liberties of this Nation; nor yet against the just rights of Bishops or any honest man; contrary to which holy bounds and rules of Justice, to affirm, that no man could with good conscience otherways covenant or act, is that Idolized nonsense and blasphemy, with which the infamous and Anonymus Libeller dares to charge Dr. Gauden, as a depraver or defecrator of that sacred Covenant, with which that sacrilegious Scribler is so highly taken, because he fancies it may yet serve his and D. B's. turn at a dead lift, and save that stake and venture they have in Church lands, which

which will signifie very little, if Bishops be restored to their just rights, against which no Covenant could

be honestly taken, or may justly bind.

s. Dr. Ganden professeth, that as no honest man ought by an imposed or spontaneous covenanting, to engage himself or others to the prejudice of God or man, contrary to his duty to either, or to the diminution of what is lawful just and right, either in publick or private; which position is as full of good sense, and as far from blass bemy, as the Libeller and D. B. are from modesty and common honesty, who would make the Covenant a snare to sin, and a bond to iniquity, yet cry it up for sacred ; So Dr. Gaudens Analysis, Solution or Resolution of the Covenant, to such a sence as is suitable to a good conscience, either in taking or keeping it, is far from baffing or blaftheming any thing, that may be facred in it, because consonant to Gods word, and those moral duties, religious and civil of piety, Justice and charity, by which all men, and Christians above all are obliged, and from which no power on earth can, or in heaven will absolve them.

of the Covenant, Dr. Ganden affirms it was not legal and compleat; nor had it a civilly facred or legislative power; consequently the Covenant hath not vim legis, nor may be esteemed as a National Vow or Ingagement, not binding all men in their proxies or persons, much less in their posterities, no more then the publick Faith did which was oft and solemnly avowed by these Covenanters, but never personned nor will be till Doomsday.

6. The Church and Nation was happy and free before

Covenant rot

before it, and without it; it being no command of God or institution of Christ, or necessary ingredient in Religion, or catholick custom of this or any other Church of Christ, nor any fundamental law or constitution either sacred or civil, but a meer novelty, and illegality, as to the polity and piety of this Church and State. Yea taking the Covenant in its' publick aspect, and as to those factions and designs to which it is rved some men for a while, it was full of the factions, forces, terrors and jealouses of those most unhappy times, for which the invention and application of the Covenant, proved no antidote or plaister to remedy or allay the distempers in Church and State, but was rather a means to fire, inflime, and exasperate them even so far, till the very first Authors and Abettors of the Covenant, were more then once smitten, wounded, destroyed, defeated, and at last wholly subdued, even by their Covenanting brethren, whose Ambition, quickly made this so facred Covenant, an Almanack out of date.

of the religious band in what ever defects as to civil Authority were in the the Covenant what ever defects as to civil Authority were in the the Covenant covenant, yet being a Vow or Oath made to God, it is binding, though it were private and spontaneous; Tistrue, it doth bind, so far as it is in our power and freedome to make and keep such a bond, God is not to be mocked; but mens Vows, where lawful, must be performed. On the other side, God is not to be mocked, either by making rash and unlawful Vows, or by keeping them when so made; For they bind the taker to nothing but the breaking of them, and repenting for them; so soon as they discern the falsity, fraud, impiety, unequality and injustice in them,

Of religious breaking r not keeping femotion ? co.cnan & they are absolved from them, as much as David was from that resolution he took, as the Lord lived, to destroy Nabal and his Family, by a military distain and passion; yet upon Abigals prudent and humble intercession, he willingly recants, and doth not what he rathly Vowed, but blesseth God and her, for keeping him from being as bad as his word.

s. So Jezebels swearing to destroy Eliah, was better broke then kept; and the forty conspirators who bound themselves to kill Paul under a curse of voluntary Famine; if any men bind themselves by the Holy Sacrament to do or conceal things that are revengeful, Treasonable and injust, as the Powder Traytors did, they ought not to keep those Covenants, but reveal and break them. Yea, this whole Church and Nation, with it's Parliament and Convocation, as in Queen Marys days, falling by a fad Apostacy from the Reformed Religion, and engaging themselves by solemn penance and absolution, to the Romish Superstition, and Papal Subjection, yet did well, upon bei ter information, in Queen Elizabeths reign, to break that yoak, and retract that recognition, by a pious levity, and holy Apostacy, which flies from Idolatrous Superstition, to the primitive pure and reformed Religion.

Caution in fuch covenanting. what they do in such eases of Vowing, Swearing, and Covenanting, either private or publique; weighing all words, and publiquely declaring their meaning, as to any words, that may have by their obscurity or ambiguity, any just grounds of jealousie in them, as servient to mens lusts and passions; contrary to law and Religion, (which some did even in this Co-

venant,

venant, declaring they neither could nor would own it further then it might confift with their duty to God, the King, the Church and their Country 3) So if well meaning men be drawn in by the artifices or terrors of others, under specious forms of good words, to fuch verbal Ingagements, as afteward are made use of for real snares to fin and cords of iniquity, in pursuance of which, they must do, or defire, or consent to, or endeavour things violent, unjust, disloyal, injurious and irreligious; doutbless their second and better thoughts ought to retain, yea absolve them from such Covenants or Engagements, so far urged and interpreted against the rules of good conscience, and Loly conversation, which must in all things be just and innocent; his first animadvertency or inconsideratenes, hath no validity or bond, muchless the bare charm of words fradulently imposed upon him; either they must be resolved and stated to a just, righteous sense and end, or they must be diffolved and broken like Sampsons cords and withes, when the moral, legal, and religious strength of the understanding recovers it self, and thereby redeems the conscience from such captivities, either to sin or superstition: which may in no case prejudice that liberty which a Christian foul hath by Christ, onely to do good, and to affert it felf from all the fervitudes in which its own lust, simplicity and ignorance, De Gaudens or the Devils subtilties and devices, or mans power for feet tre and policies may have enfoared it.

. g. Contrary to which folid Affertions of Dr. Gau- ed, redeC den, neither this trivial Libeller, with bis childish can't describe bullrustes, nor yet Mr. Craston with his more grave and solemn weapons, will be able to make any such im-

pressions, N1 2

pressions, as shall either move Dr. Gauden from his grounds of Truth and Justice; or drive on the Cove-nant to any such designs as are so far irreligious and unlawful as they are violent and unjust, either against the King or the Church; against his Majesties Supremacy, or the Bishops lawful authority and Estates under him, neither of which can be managed, as becomes Regal and Episcopal power, if either the facted authority and patrimony of the Crown, or of the Church, be alienated, and not restored (as in justice and religion, as well as prudence and honour they ought to be) upon pretended obstructions and superstitions scruples, which are insoluble and inseparable (forsooth) from some mens taking the Covenant, either simply, without due consideration and caution, or knavishly with design to ruine thereby the King and the Church, in order to make booty and prey of their Power and Estates.

s. Better such Covenants be broken and nulled, yea and all such Covenanters too, then the malignant influence of it, should as an evil planet or comet ever hang over this Church and State, King and people, who must not be for ever miserable, because some men list to colour over their folly and knavery, their sacriledge and Apostacy, with the veil of that sacred Covenant taken by &c as the Libeller relates. Which to reduce to just and honest bounds cannot be IDOLIZED NONSENSE and blasshemy, save only in the censure of a vile Libeller, and such as are worthy to march under his banner as a black guard of desperate and seared consciences, for the

defence of Regicide and sacriledge.

A Diew of the Cacotomy is felf.

But I have been too long in examining the beauties of the Frontispiece, and lineaments of modesty, truth and ingenuity, which this Libeller discovers in his title: It is now time to make some inspection into his Cacotomy, and to see how uniform the scribber is to himself, in the whole series of his ridiculous Libel; which hath nothing fo confiderable it, as the frequent lustre which D.B. and once the venerable name of Dr. Burges, mentioned at length and not in figures, do give to it, as lucid stars amidst the black and foul clouds of malice and impotent passion with which that Pamphlet is loaden; and which upon a just view of its froth and filth, can onely fall upon the hairy scalp of its Author: Whatever he is, he deserves, if he could be found, to have his face washed in the puddle he hath piffed; and to be brought to fee those fedities which he hath vomited in his own bosom to the offence of all modest spectators.

o. The first adventure of this douty Defender, or rather Defamer of the Covenant, is at a sit of wit, in first adventure spite of Mercury and Minerva too; making himself to account and his Reader (like a Euffoon or Jack-pudding) a little wite fort or mirth, as he thinks, with the title of Dr. Gaudens Analysis, with a supercritical severity, quarrelling at the allusion to the looking of St. Peters bonds, when he was call into Prison, bound with chains, and kept as the English Peopl' have been many years by quaternions of Souldiers (for it was the sword of man,

and not the Word of God, that first sought to binde the Nation and Church of England, with the chain of this Covenant, and of other postern oathes, endeavouring to cast this great people into the Prisons or Pinfolds of Democracy, Presbyterie and Independency, which had formerly lived in the ample Palaces of Regality and Episcopacy, from the first plantation of Christianity.

S. Here by a Sardinian laughter, this Cretian Beast feignshimself merry, and affects such frolicks of wit, as he thinks may most divert the Reader from severe and just disdains of his impudent folly, which is ever attended with exquisite pains of inward fears and tortures, lest Eishops lands should return to their just owners, from such sacrilegious Usurpers. Nor can his many grimasses, mimical gestures and distortions, relieve this jocofe Libeller from those torments of iniquity and infamy, which (as Dives) he must needs feel in such an hellish state as wants both repentance and

reputation, peace with God and good men.

§. The farcastick Libeller would fain make his Reader believe, that nothing is good sense, which is not as flat as a flounder; that allusions are collusions, that Metaphors ingenuously applied, must be reduced to a literal vigor by such a pedantique Interpreter, who cannot be ignorant, that nothing is more frequent, then to borrow such expressions from holy scripture and other books; as a Coal from the Altar. Gedeons Fleece, &c. onely so far to serve the minde of the Writer, as the Emphasis of the phrase or words, may have a meet resemblance with the main design. The Libellers impertinent trifling in this first part of his Anatomy, is onely fit for the farce of a French Comedy,

not for a preface to a case of conscience, and so sacred a concern as he pretends to make of the Covenant. Here he shews with what a Goose quill he is fit to write. Some faces are never more de formed and ridiculous then when they strive to langh; and certainly if this Libeller had dared to have shewed his face, when he thus pleased himself with his scurritous smiles, no grinnings of the most cacant visage would have yielded the world a more unwelcome aspect: The grim feverity and dreadful blackness even of his D.B. would certainly have resolved the supercilious horror of his looks into some ferenity, though he affects to be the third great Cato and Cafar of his age; the prime undertaker to reform the Doctrine, Liturgie, Discipline, Government and mamers of the Church of England : If by any of these diversions he may divert King and Parliament from revoking Church lands, and the making him understand the meaning of that old sicilian Oracle, R.A.S.P.P. Reddite alieni, S'vultis possidere propria. Though the man affects to be Democritus for a fit, yet his true temper is that of Heraclitus or Magor missabib, full of sadness and terour, when he sees how the day of restitution, like the day of judgement, is come upon him, and his facrilegious comrades; who can never so dissemble his horrors, but the Reader may easily discern, that in the midst of his feigned! laughter, his heart is as heavy as Nabals was, when he heard of Davids coming to be avenged of his ingratitude. His Mammon, and not the Covenant, is the facred thing, which this Achan, this Libeller, the troubler of Israel seeks to affert and keep.

The Libellers reflecting on Dr. Gaugens person.

s. After the Libeller hath made some childish pursuits of the bubbles and buttersities of his own fancy; he strives to appear in his more truculent stile, like Polyphemus, when he stretched himself to grope for Ulysses, that he might devour him; every where gnashing his foul teeth, as if he were eating up, and not writing against Dr. Gauden.

Against whose person he is pleased to make two very learned, but most impertinent digressions, wide enough from his sacred Covenant; which was to be the umbrella or skreen under which his Sun-burnt malice, and ardent revenge against Dr. Ganden was to

march.

Here instead of charging Dr. Gauden with Symonie, Sacriledge, covetousness, incontinency, or any such peccadillo's (for which he shall need great apologies, and many compurgators) he vapouringly and fallly reflects upon Dr. Ganden, as if without any just ground, he had charged the Assembly with partiality in its constitution, because himself was suffled out of it, who had as much right to sit there, as Dr. Burges, or any other of that Clerick-lay Synod, wherein many fat as fervient to Presbyterie, whom Dr. Ganden knew to be firm to Episcopacy, and would now very fain be Bishops. The Libeller urgeth, that Dr. Gauden being beneficed at Bocking in Essex, could not be chosen for that county, where Mr. Marshal, and Mr. Newcomin, and Mr. Sedgwick were the Clerkselect, and served in that sacred Senate: Hence he concludes it to be a loud untruth (page 8.) and that he was neither chosen in Esex, nor elsewhere.

o. Thus this bold Enyard, whose blindeness makes him so bold, and his malice makes him so blinde; and his revenge against Dr. Gauden so justly perstringing his dear D. Burges for his soolish and impudent sucriledge, makes him so full of malice, that he funcies Dr. Gauden disposed to make and publish such untruths gratis, as may easily be consured by publique Records; that so Dr. Gauden may come under the same brand with Dr. Burges, who in a Decree of Chancery, is stigmatized for a person void of common conserv.

The errour of the audacious Libeller is in this, Dr. The IN chers had then a Benefice in Cambridgeshire, not in großer or as there Sir Dudly North Knight, and Thomas being coin did in person bespeak Dr. Ganden (to- to the Mon. ge white Dr. 12 mop) that they might nominate by han for one of the Clerks of that County; which they did, with approbation of the House of Commons: Yet afterward (as those Gentlemen, and Sir Thomas Barington, with others who purfued the business, till they found the loss and errour, told Dr. Gauden) by tome close Committee, who were the Scrutineers of the elect, Thomas Goodwin was put in for John Ganden; alledging this reason, That they perceived by Dr. Gundens Sermon before the House of Commons at their first sitting, he was not for their design, the rooting up of Episcopacy, but onely for the regulating of it: They added, that if Dr. Ganden or any other made enquiry after the business, the mistake would easily be put upon the scribe, by reason of the likeness of their names.

s. This was one of those Artifices by which the my ferry of Presbyterie was carried on in those times; wherewithit feems this Libeller and his D.Burges were unacquainted, or at least would fain seem so, that they might with the more freedom reproach Dr. Ganden, as if he were prodiged to lye and feign in fo poor a concern as this, the fitting in that Assembly for the extirpating of an excellent Liturgie, and Episcopacy, and the introducing of an odd Directory, with a Presbyterian Catechism, and new mis-Government; (which services a sober man would most ambitiously avoid, and no man more then Dr. Gauden) which made him so negligent to retrive the fraud and fallacy of those Artists who favoured him, in freeing him of that attendance, which was as tedious, as servile and odious, to English Divines of generous and learned freedom; who ought not in honour and conscience, if a National Synod or Convocation, to receive distates from any men, much less be taught a new Christ-cross row, or A.B.C. of Religion, by the Fescue of a Forreign Sword. Against which Dr. Burges at first so stoutly opposed himself, till he discerned that offa, or sop and buccoone of a good Lecture of 400 l. per annum in Pauls, and other advantagious purchases, likely to fall into his mouth by the ruine of Bishops and Episcopacy, which could not bear up against the storms of those times. Notwithstanding D. Burges himself (asyet not despairing to be a Bishop by hook or by crook) mightily interceded so far, as to be suspended from sitting in the Assembly by the House of Commons (as the Libeller tells his tale, page 10.) for protesting against the first draught of the Covenant, which was absolutely against Episcopacy.

s. O the bleffed liberty of those times and that godly Affembly, and the then zealous House of Commons, which could not bear the parrhesie or free speaking of Dr. Burges his parasitick tongue; suspecting it feems that he was no more able to speak true English at Westminster then true Latin, at Oxford.

s. Having crushed this first mushroom of the Libellers malice and mistake against Dr. Ganden, as to Ganden pres his choyce and right to have fate in that Affembly, come come there appears in the belly of a parenthesis (as a toad smallowed by a fnake) unother great seandal, charged against Dr. Gunden, for his preaching at the Temple in Term times this last year; which how far the Gentlemen of those Societies or Dr. Ganden have cause to be ashamed of (as the Libeller prates) must be left to the better world. This is fure that neither the Libeller nor D B. have any cause to envy the pleasure or profit (which is the main that troubles them) of that imployment, which possibly they mistake as much as they do the value of Bocking living ; for the Temple employment at twenty five pounds a Term never defiaid the charges of Dr. Gandens attendance, whose design was not to make a gain, of that service, or to cumulate, as some giants did, mountains, Watford, and St. Magnus; and Pauls Lecture on both, and the Bishops lands, with Doan and Prebends houses of Wells on all three; But Dr. Gandens aim was, when he saw the waters troubled in that great sea of people which flows in London and Westminster, to strive to be a good Angel, and to help to the healing of this Church and Kingdom, which was wounded and fick at heart, by reason of murtherers and church robbers, who speaking and doing lies in hypocrisie, drave on no-

thing but private gain, and publique confusions, disho-

nest purchases, and cruel oppressions.

To oppose these, Dr. Gauden (being desired by both Temples after Bishop Brownrigs decease) for a time divided his labors between City and Country, as seasonably, as effectually by Gods blessing; first pleading Gods Cause against fallacious pretenders; next he detected at St. Pauls in a great Panegyris, the Medicasters of the times, who like this Libeller and his D.B. hoped to make everlasting advantages by their dilatory Medicines, yea poysonous applications, wherewith they deluded and tormented their miserable patient, this Church and State, yea these three British Kingdoms, which now by a general sympathy grew impatient to endure any longer, those cruel, and cheating Empericks, fit Mountebancks for this flavish Libeller to serve, and excellent chapmen, to furnish D. B. with a good purchase of crown and Church lands; the better to enable him to exercise as much charity and hospitality, as Dr. Ganden is known to do; vertues which D.B. was never thought as little guilty of, as he was most notorious for his covetousweß and contentiousness; of whom, I have more then once heard it reported, that when he was asked by a person of quality how he could in conscience (being such a Zealot and Reformer) keep his two livings of St. Magnus and Watford, he professed with great gravity and hypocrise, That he could not these many years find a godly and fit man to whom he might with comfort resign one of them. O the tender conscience of D.B! O how choyce and curious is he of his comforts! who as the dunghil cock, was ever thought to finde more comfort in one grain of gain, then in all.

all the graces and vertues. Nor is he or his Bembo. this Libeller to be blamed for quarrelling at Dr. Gaudens service at the Temple in Term time this last fatal and wonderful year; for in earnest they are in hazard to lofe more by Dr. Gaudens and other mens endeavours to restore King, Church, and Kingdom to their rights, then ever Dr. Gauden hath got either by Bocking living or the Temple; both which have ever spent themselves and much more, without any of his grudging or complaining; who ever thought the poor had a right and due to some portion of Church re-Elennes.

s. But I fear to afflict the Reader by retorting The Libellers these fools bolts upon the Libeller, who is hidden in uncivil recere the ambuscadoes of his obscurity, infamy and hypocri- Brumsield. sie; these are (amesoldivou, & extra Aras) as impertinent to his sacred Covenant, as that other pass, which with a scurrillity and contempt worthy of such a Scribler he makes upon Sir L. Brumfield, a person of as great esteem, known merit, and good use in the City of London, as D. B. the favorite and minion of this Libeller is of very little, who are not ashamed by a spiteful correspondency, to despise a person of an ingenuous calling, and honest industry, blessed by Gods bounty, and favoured with the Cities Embassie, so far as to obtain from his Majesty the deserved honor of Knighthood; for which no doubt he is more capable and competent then D.B. was thought of the degree of Doctor, when the University of Oxford at his keeping the Act, entertained the learned Respondent with the applause of hissing and laughter, being much taken with the excellent solecisms, and Antilatinisms

latinisms, which with great confidence that dowly

Divine entertained those learned Auditors.

O how lippient and bleared eyes are impatient to behold those that have more pleasing aspects; if S. L.B. swords had been still sharpened against Bishops, and would have helped D.B. to defend his purchase from resumption; O then their edge and point had been for this Libellers turn; Then he had been among the favorites of D.B. he should not have needed soflashy a defender as the Libeller esteems Dr. Ganden; whoses flashes, like lightning, may possibly melt the money which such sacrilegious purchasers have laid out in Bishops and Church lands, by afterting the ecclesiastical and legal rights of Bithops and Episcopacy, against all factions and forcible novelties, who feek to shelter themselves and their evil deeds, under the cover of the Covenant, as Caligula was wont to do his head under beds, covered with bay-leaves to avoid deserved thunderbolts; Dr.Gaudenis a professed and implacable enemy, not against fuch covenanters, who either first took it, or now interpret it in such a sense, as piety, equity and charity will allow, but against all such crafty merchants, and their Libelling parasites, who make a prey of others simplicity, and seek to turn the Covenant into a stone of offence, and apple of contention, onely to gratifie their covetous, sacrilegious, superstitious and feditions designs; which are as far from any thing moral, just, legal or religious, as the Covenant is from deserving to be taken or kept by any man if it be capable of no other tune or interpretation.

The last impertinency used by this Libellar (wide enough from the point of his la red Covenant) is a va on of D, great glorying in his dear friend D. parger his rare plea for Sacriledge, wherein by in unparallel'd impudence, and most transparent sophistiv, he labours to Di. Gasain. put his falje spectacles (fitted for a renal soul, and mercenary conscience, wilfully blinde, and studious not to fee or own that to be a fin, in which their hope of guindoth lie:) These false Lunettes must be applied to the nose tirst of Richards Parliament, to which D. Burges his case and plea is preferred against the Corporation of Wells, which defrauded him, as he pretended, of part of his facred purchase. When these disdained his impudent clamors and pumphlet, then he affaults the whole English world, with that piece (No Sacriledge no sin, to sell Sisters lands,) to which he was ashamed to set his name, further then the two fatal letters of C.B.

de Libellers Buigesh's p'ea tortacrile ge unn twrred by

This frontless piece D. Burges sent to Dr. Gauden about two years past, with a letter (worthy of Senacherib, or Rabsakah, or Shimei, challenging an an-fence fully fwer to that accurred pamphlet, which is not ashamed to maintain a Paradox, 1. Contrary to the Word of God, which commands mans honoring of him with their substance, both personal and predial, unless D. B. thinks his lands to be no part of his substance.

D. Burges his wicked deconfuted.

- 2, Contrary to the holy example and proportion of the divine bounty in providing for his Ministers, the Priests and Levites by cities and lands, besides Tenths and other Oblations.
- 3. Contrary to the principles of common Equity, and native divinity, which teacheth all Nations to abhor

hor the robbing of God and his Ministers, to which not only Joseph and Pharoahs ancient pattern of not buying the Priests lands, but the practice of Jews, Pagans, Mahometans, and all Christians (but conficatory purchasers of such cstates) do consent; agreeable to all laws Mosaick, civil, Imperial, Canon, and the common Laws of England, which allow no alienation of Church or Bithops lands, without the Kings or Clergies consent, the latter as the legal possessor, the former as the sworn Patrons and Protectors of the Church.

4. Contrary to the judgement of all Fathers, Councils, Historians, Schoolmen, Greek and Latin, Reformed and Romish Divines, who in no cases but those of necessity, higher publique charity, or further improvement of the Churches patrimony, do allow any alienation of Church Lands, and never in these unless the supream Authority gives leave, and the respective Church men consent: But to take away Church revenues of pious and ancient donation, devoted to Gods glory, service and worship, to the support of the Clergies honor, the Churches Order and Government, also to the hospitable releif of the poor, and maintenance of other good works, and to do this by force, against Laws unrepealed, against the declared diffent of King and Clergy concerned, to strip and impoverish the present possessors, grave, aged, learned, orthodox, most reverend and admirable Bishops and other Ecclesiasticks, turning them and their families out of house and home without allowing them any livelihood, out of those estates which they have merited, and by law enjoyed, and no way forfeited: yeato deprive for ever all all posterity, and the whole Church, of the blessing of such Bushops as Fathers of the Church, who had legal right to them, and knew how to make a right use of them; and all this, to save the civil purse of the Nationa sew pounds, and to please a violent Antiepiscopal party, and to make way for Presbytery, Independency and Anarchy in Church and State, by extirating legal, primitive and catholick Episcopacy.

g. Certainly so high-handed, unreasonable, unjust and enorm our facrileage, would not heretofore have gonedown with D. Burges without kecking (though he had ever a good swallow for gain;) yea, as Mr. Fuller tels us in his Britanick History of our times, this mutable Master, and great Rabby, sometimes denied Cathedral lands to be suleable without Sacriledge: True, he after very graciously recanted that desperate opinion, when he found what hopes there were of good penymorths to be had in Bishops and Cathedral lands.

bands against Sacriledge, which innumerable Writers plea for serilong since and late have set forth, as clear as the Sun early contained at noon day; the desperate D.B. and his Advocate this democdand Libeller still flagitate with railing and reproaches a answered, new answer from D. Gauden to his flagitious Plea for

facriledge.

o. If he be really yet scrupulous, and hath not wholly feared his soul past seeling; if in so deep a Consumption of Religion, which he hath been sick of many years, he have not spit out his conscience, as some do their lungs; if as a Toud poysoned by a spider, he have a minde to Plantane, there cannot be better Antidates or recoveries for him; then those which the Bishop

Bishop of Rochester writ, and Dr. Baziere, against this very sin of Sacriledge, so stated, as hits exactly D. Burges his ease of Bishops lands; and possibly he might get good by them, if he had patience to apply them: But the man is passionate to a raving, as appears, when Dr. Gauden did but touch him, to the quick on that sore of his sacriledge, O how did he spit, and bite, and kick, and sling, and tear: Nor hath he any more patience to this day, but though he is assamed of his putid ulcers, and afraid to be healed (for restination will cost him dear) yet his bilious soul sceks some ease, by venting it self in Pamphlets and Libels, so rude, ranting and ridiculous, as would move no less laughter and pity, then the Asses eating thistles did to Heraclitus.

6. In earnest, Dr. Gauden doth not know how to adde light to the Sun, or water to the Sea: If Moses and the Prophets, if the consent of all godly and learned men (which D. B. owns against himself) will not work upon this poor Dives and his brethren to convert him and them, Dr. Gauden hath no miracles to work; nor can he raise up any potenter truths from the dead, then others have done, against Sacriledge.

Loft labour to wash a Sacrikgift.

Which is such a spot in a Clergie-man, as no nitre can rinse out: If Dr. Ganden should take pains with Dr. Burges, it would be as the washing of a Blackmoor, lost labour; since he hardens his heart against all the most clear fountains, and pregnant impressions of Scripture, Reason, Instice, common Honesty, the Law of the Land, all rules of conscience and charity, all sense of honour and humanity; most impatient that

any should do to him, what he justifies done to others. Touch but D. Burges his copy or freehold of Bishops or other lands, he is ready to fly in any mans face, yea, and to curse them to their faces, that thall take any part and parcel away from him: Nor would he have any reverence to any two Honses or Ordinances, that should by will and power deprive him of his Patrimony descended justly to him from many generations, confirmed by many Acts of Parliaments, and no way forfeited by him: And fuch were the Bishops lands and estates.

for that fallacy and solution, That the office and sophistics. use of Eishops, &c. being abolished without law, the lands as rewards may be sawfully alienated and fold away: is of as much force in conscience, as to argue, Naboth is killed, therefore arise and possess his vineyard; or, Christ is condemned, ergo, Cast lots and divide his garments: Hereit istrue, Mer fieri debuit, nec factum valet; The Office of Bilhops was not defervedly nor by due Authority aboushed; but partially a factionally, illegally and violently: Nor was D. Purges himself, when a member of his facred Affembly, parient to take away Episcopacy absolutely; ergo, He could not approve the confiscation of Bishops estates absolutely, but onely respective, when he came to purchase a share of them; which argues a self-condemned conscience, and a sophister consuted by his own expressions.

6. Of like form, to justifie this sacriledge of alienating Church lands, against our laws, against the Kings and Clergies consent, is that pitiful Imposture which

The binding of all Covenants and Covenanters

D. Burges leeks to put on the Reader, as if no. Church lands, given to Bithops as such, are sacred, because there is no express command of God to give any such estates to them; consequently they are surpressions, superstuous, not accepted of God, not no cessary for his honour, or the Churches well-being; therefore may be alienated without any sin or offence

against God or man.

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The Solution and answer is easie, where the general command of God, and the pristine proportion of his bounty to his Ministers is extant and in force; as to honour God with our substance; to own the Pastors of the Church, as worthy of double honour; to impart things temporal, to those that impart to the Church things spiritual: Such as are, the Gospel preached, the Ministery constituted, Ministers ordained, Church Government rightly ordered, and duly administred, for the peace of the Church. These and the like are Gods warrant sufficient to invest the Bishops and other Mi. nisters with lands given them by Law, in order to support their office and Anthority; where the donor had power to give or retribute to God of his own; where the will of the dead is in things lawful inviolable, in any good work of charity or publique endowment: Though the quantum be left to the liberty of the donor, yet where there is a right to give and consecrate, ingratitude to God, as the giver of all; to the Church, as the family and house of God; to the Bishops and others, as the servants of God; and to the poor as Christs poor, The donation is accepted, and the confeeration valid, by the laws of God and man; which give leave to every honest man to do with his own ashe pleaseth, so as it be disposed agreeable to Gods general general will, for his glory, to no mans injury publike

er private.

o. So that the unjust alienation, rapine and direption of these sacred Donations, must be every way injust, finful, sacrilegious and execrable; where neither Gods, nor the Kings, nor the Churches, nor the Nations, nor the Donces, nor the Possessions consent is had; which is the case of Bishops and other Church lands in Fngland: From all which Entanglings of injustice, Dr. Burges will as hardly extricate his conseience, as rilite by mishing his hands could free himself of that innocent blood, which he confessed not worthy of death, yet to gratifie popular spite and importunity he condemned to be crucified.

When Dr. Burges hath pulled these and other How to cure to the darrows and habergeons, which not onely Dr. sacriledge. Gaudens pen, but all just, honest and learned men have fixed in this Whales thick skin, and which pierce him to the heart: When he hath eafed his overcharged stomack, and disgorged the indigestible donations he hath made of Church lands and houses, of lead, stones and timber which he hath so greedily swallowed at Wells and elsewhere; when he hath (volens nolens) made a just restitution and compensation for such ill gotten goods as he hath usurped; when he hath as for other sins of high scandal, levity and lubricity, done further Pennance for this crying sin of Sacriledge, by expoling himself to publique contempt or pity; when he hath better learned those lessons of Eternal Truth and Justice, much elder then his sacred Covenant, not to do evil, that good may come thereby; not to rob God. and the Church, to enrich the State, or any private men

men; not to do to others, what one would not have others do to our selves; That it is a snare to the man who devoureth that which is holy, Prov. 23.25. That he that wasteth his father, and chaseth away his mother, is a son that causeth shame, and bringethreproach, Prov. 19.26. That as the Partridge sitteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches not by right, shall leave them in the midst of his days, and in the end shall be a fool, Jer. 17.11. And wo to him that coveteth an evil covetousness against his house, that he may set his nest on high, Hab. 2.9. And wo be to him that encreaseth that which is not his, vers. 6. And we be to them, that call evil good, and good evil, Ifa.5.20. and that, Hear ye this, O ye cornful men, because ye have said, We have made a Covenant with death, and with hell we are at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for me have made lies our refuge, and under falshood have me hid our selente, Ifa. 28. 14. 15. Your Covenant with death finil bo sold annulled und your agreement with hell shall not itand 3 when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, then shall ye be trodden down by it, verf. 18.

the just, inevitable, and his lewd Libeller, have felt the just, inevitable, and heavy impressions of these sacred thunderbolts, and the like, which witness from beaven against all ungodly and unjust men; when they have better considered that covetousness is the root of all evil, that Sacriledge is the sin of Idolatry; That there is no getting to heaven without repentance, nor any repentance without restitution of ill gotten goods, so far as we are able: that Justice Divine and bumane, is to give to every one what is by law

law and right their own, when these & such other holy indelible and indifperfable oracles are well weighty by that blessed p.ur, the Libeller, and his D.Burges, and either not baffled by some sophistical and scurrilous Libel, or not maved and eluded with pretence of the facred Covenant, Dr. Ganden will then find fo much leifure and charity, as to give a further anfwer, to that pittiful repeated Pamphlet of c.B. D.D. which feeks to maintain that Sacrilegious paradox with fuch Sophistry and scurrility against truth and his betters, as are onely fit for fuch a farrage of fraud and fallacy, of ignorance and impndence. Nor doth Dr. Gauden doubt to make him at last ery out, Miserere mei Deus, and although his obdurate heart is as loth to let his wicked purchase of Bishops and other Church Lands go (as Pharaoh was the Jews) vet when the Authority of the law and justice have taught him to refund, and have made such necessary evacuations of his full purse, and foul foul, as are fitting, possibly he may be more easily brought to write after Zacheus his copy, being terrified with the fight of those injuries and indignities he hath done to God and man, to this Church and State, to the King and Bishops, upon whose estates were graven with Aqua fortis these deep and great Characters, Caveat emptor, & Deus Vindex.

of For there was nothing which the law of Magna Charta, and other Statutes in all Ages, had fortified with more cautions and curfes, as flaming swords to keep of all regicidious and facrilegious attempts; nor was D. B. such a Dolt or Buzzard as not to know well enough that these Merchants who pretended to sell Bishops and Cathedral Lands, were neither Trustees,

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nor Proprieters and possessions of them, nor Lords paramount, nor were they forfeited to them, nor had they any thing to do with them, further, then to preserve them in those hands and to those uses to whom by law and all justice they belonged, as much as their own House and Lands did to their-felves.

g. D. B. is so much a Barreter and party Fogger, as to know that estates so seried and an allocas Church and Crown lands, are by many acts of lamiament not to be cut off and alienated by any ordinances of two houses, especially if they are scattered by tumults, or scared with their own jealousies, or levened with taction, or animated by forraign invasions, or overawed with Souldiers, or transported with any snifter designes and innovations contrary to the laws established.

s. And certainly if D. B. his Masters who gratified his licorift pallate with fuch facrilegious morfels, were now to hear his case, in which he complaines not as Judas, of the injustice he hath done to others far his betters, but of the Justice he fears is to be done upon himself, by forcing him to make just restitution, and to to lose his money; They would answer, as the Pharisees did, look thou toit, what is that to us; nor will his Libellers reviving the spur of the Sacred Covenant, put any mettall into them, who cannot be very sensible of that, when in so many other publique ingagements (as folemn and as facred to God and man) they were in the event forced to come short of their words, both to King, Peers and people, Never being able to make good their declarations, no more then that publique faith, which they

they so oft took upon them; so that now it is presumed they are not so very superstitious, as to fear the terrors of any fuch Baal berith, as D. B. or his Libeller, who shall urge any sacred Covenant in vindication of Sacriledg and the most crying injustice which can be committed against God and the King, the whole Church and Nation, besides against those learned and holy men, Billiops and others, who by all laws of God and man have, and then had, the onely legal right to those Church Lands and estates, which are given and devoted to the honour of God, and the meer entertainment of the guides and Governours of his Church, the Pajtors and Teachers, the Bishops and Presbyters of it, in that double honour, which becomes their holy calling and authority.

S. But it is high time to put a period to this digreffion from the Covenant about D. Burges his pittiful vindication of facriledge, and his fad expositulation, Or Burgeshis yea exprehensive see, an answer to that unlearned coulentum-pines of his, up in while Discounder inade long ago portunity. for the Aures, and admadversions, as that petu-Dut Bapfaly of rafficery and faphiffry deferves; but Len veryet had time to transcribe them; nor did he mink the wested needed any chirm against such a (Afteridian Denson) noonday devil as that Paradox is, or any Antidote against that impudent and petulant poyfon, which spits it self in the faces of so many, nay all learned Divines, who are diametrally and upanimoutly against his corrupt judgement, and implous pulition; Allo in the faces of lo many reverend and most excellent Bishops, with others of the English Clergy, whom this Rabsakeh reviles, and rayles at, all but Dr. Juxon, sometime Bishop of London, whose Candor and charity it seems once or twice

twice did D.B.good turnes; yea, he flies in the face of the late afflicted and Murdered King, as if the pertinacy of his Episcopal Councellors, and his own obstinate conscience, were the causers of his d:ath and undoing, yea he flies in the face of God himself and his hely word, opposing, eluding, wresting, tristing and cavelling with the Scriptures, contrary to the analogy of faith, and clear rules of justice, ratitude, equity, hospitality, and charity, which he knows are all expresly against him and his covetous curfed principles; commanding, incouraging allowing and accepting, what is so given to God for his honor, in piety, Ministry, charicy, hotpitality, good literature, and due government: and no less forbidding by any fraud or force to rob God, his Church, his Ministers, his poor, or any others, who in his name and for his fake have received any alms, or donation, or tythe, or oblations, or houses. or lands, or any other endowments, either so high as great Lordships, or solow as a cup of cold water.

g. But if Dr. Gauden should see the popular pogfon and gangreen of D. B. scribling in behalf of Sacriledge to spread (which hath of late by Gods wonderful providence found so great a consutation and check in the fustice, Piety and Honor of the King, and the two loyal Houses of Parliament) he will not fail to apply such a corrosive and cautery as is meet; yea possibly at the end of this work which aims to dissect the Libellers Cacotomy, and to discover the filth which is both on the forehead and in the bowels of this putid piece; if he have leisure, he may further add some of those reflections which he made long ago on those infamous lines written with the black inck, the gall

and coprice of C.B.D.D.

5. Mean time having fifted this importinent bran, The Libell rs and chaff out of the delign of that facred Covenant, tour proposition which the Libeller hath fluffed with personal, forced ons examined. and falle reflections upon Dr. Gauden, and Sir Laurence Bromfield; also with great glowing in behalf of D.B. and his egregious peice of Sacriledge; yet as he clamours unanswered, and indeed never deserving any reply, being felf-convinced, confuted, and condemned. It is now most proper to exam ne further, what this Spermologist brings in behalf of his facred Covenant; not that he careth for the Covenant, as it hathought in it, or is in any sense sacred, no more then Indas did for the poor: but he hopes by urging this against Episcopacy, to keep Fishops from ever recovering their lands by a just restitution; which His Majelty with all honor and conscience hath determined to do, as the most acceptable service he can do to God and his Church, and the greatest honor to the bleffed memery and genius of His pions Father; whom Burges, as Shimes to petulantly perstringeth in the midst of His afflictions, for His constancy to the Church, to Bishops, and their just interests.

o. When I'r. Furger is a little more humble, and empty of his big bellied purchases of Church lands and houses; when the Rishop and Dean of Wells have taken from this ridiculous Crow, the sacrilegious feathers with which he prides himself, looking and speaking so big as he hath done against King and Bishops for the Covenant and Reformation, then he may possibly have his belly full of an answer, if that will then do him any good, as thin broth after a strong purge, to settle his stomack, and rinse his polluted en-

trails.

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time or labour, to look upon the four Propositions; by which, as by so many rotten and worm-eaten pillars, the Libeller (the dear friend and advocate of D. E.) seeks to bother up the Sacred Covenant; so as it may siffice to bear that Babel of Sacriledge, that house of Dagon, and all the Philistines in it, who have made such scorn and unjust gain of the Lishops and Clergie, and church of Fugland, and who now feel their dilloyal and sacrilegious structure to totter, and ready to tumble about their ears: as all wickedness is at last too beary for it self; and standing in a slipperty precipice, must ruine by its own weight, and the vengeance both of Gods and mans justice.

Proposof the Libeller.

The first Proposition of the Libeller is such a gentle fallacy, and such a cunning captating of Dr. Gaudens concession, as makes him appear rather combating as the Frogs in Homer, with a stag or bulrush in his hand, then with a smord or spear, like a man of valour. He thus argues very learnedly, and with more then a Spanish pride, lifts up his eye-brows, and muschato's.

of Dr. Ganden agrees (in order to publique peace, and to avoid endless contests) that the Covenant, as to the words and matter of it, may in some benign and charitable sense, be so far lawful, as it may conssist with justice to God and man, with Laws Divine and Humane, in which center all honest men will agree (not as it was, or is rigidly urged, and imperiously imposed by any party or sation in the Nation) but as it might be spontaneously taken by well-meaning men, in order to lawful reforming what was aniss

in Church and State, and confirming what was good in both, agreeable to their loyalty and duty, to God, the

King, the Church, and their Country.

S. Ergo 'concludes the learned Libeller) Dr. Gan. denis lelt-conden ned, yea, contradicts himself, no less then the facred Covenant, with Idolized non-sense and blafthem; ; because he denies the Covenant to be valid, or bi. ding in any fur b fenfe, as either superstion, or facriledge or antiepifcopal folly, faction and fury list to put upon it, either in the first taking, or after Reeping of it. Yea, and Dr. Guiden further denies the Authority impoling the Covenant to be legal, national.compleat, or valid, o as to binde the Nation in prefent age or posterity, to the bondage of the Covenant, because some members of the two Houses, and the Assembly took it for themselves, but not in the name of the Church or Nation of which they were not plenary Representatives, or the Trustees of mens consciences.

o. Dr. Ganden did indeed by his Analysis, seek to give Hellebore to such meak heads, as were troubled with Covenant megroms and vertigoes, that they might at last six their eyes and mindes on such a sober aspect of the Covenant, as might present nothing but what is Religious and Loyal, just and honest, agreeable to the sacred Pattern of the Catholick Church, and the Laws of this Nation. That they might not be everlastingly tossed to and fro between Piety and Policy, Faith and Fassion, Antiquity and Novelty, according to the various funcies of their own, or others addle brains. Nor did Dr. Ganden expect to meet with many such (capita insanabilia) incurable coxcombs,

combs, as this Libeller and his fanatick faction, whom three Antycira's will not restore to either judgement or honelty: For they are so possessed with the point of Reputation and Profit, much depending upon the Covenant, as totally destructive of Bishops, and devorative of their Lands, that they have no regard to conscience, justice, laws, or common bonesty; to which rules to reduce the Covenant, is represented by fuch raving wretches, as non-sense, blashbemy, and contradiction, or self-conviction.

Dr. Gandens concessions fafe and ingenuous.

s. Whereas there is nothing in the Covenant that founds either grace or vertue, equity or charity, true Religion or Loyalty, duty to God, Church, King, Countrey, but Dr. Gauden willingly allows it, both as to the end and means: He judgeth every man in their places and callings obliged to those rules and designs; not onely because there is such a Covenant of humane composure, to which some men have so far declared their confent, but from far higher authority, and more ancient honds of morality.

s. But to have the Covenant made a snare to this Church and state, and to have all men hampered by the sophistry or superstition of some few facrilegions purchasers, and Presbyterian Projectors, whose designs either ambitious or covetous, are by extirpation of Episcopacy, to make a prey of Church lands and authority: This Dr. Gauden abhors as a brand of infamy, a bond of flavery, and a bone of everlasting contention; this he protests against as the servitude of the Church to a faction, and the vassalage of the Nation to novel and foreign inventions.

6. England, and Scotland, and Ireland too, have already paid very dear for this Covenant, while the nose of it was so wrung by a Parliament, that the whole body of Church and State had almost bled to death. Nor do we read of any Covenant ever so imposed or taken by any subjects, without or against the confent of their Soveraigns power, but it proved a bloody Partial Coveissue, hardly cured with a miracle, and this after the auspicious. effusion of much civil blood; witness that of the Guenses in Flanders, 1560. which began so dreadful Covenant of vie Guenses in a confusior, so tharp a persecution, and so long a war flunders. in all the Lou countreys: as Strada, Bentivoglio and Grotius tell us in their Histories.

ø. Like fatal effects followed that Guissan Cove- The Hely nant in France, which was called the Holy League, in Leaguein Henry the thirds days, then which nothing could be France. more destructive to Prince and People of all sides; as Mr. D'avila and others shew us in the terrible and long

Tragedies of France.

s. After the same rate did the receipt of such a Covenant of a hundred Articles, taken by a popular precipitancy in Bohemia work in the year, 1618. which in a few years, moneths and days purged out the Prince Elector Palatine and his Family out of that Kingdom, and all their ancient Dominions; destroyed some scores of Nobility, many thousands of Ministers, and a million of poor people, before ever the direful effect of that Covenant cealed.

he Bohemia

g. Nor had this Covenant in its first Original in The Scotch Scotland, in the minority of King James and his Mother the Queen Regent, any happier beginnings or influence on that Church and State. Covenants taken

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taken by Subjects, apart from their Princes, are like Comets, they may blaze with a great light and streamings of Religion, Reformation, Loyalty and Liberty, as if they did emulate the celestial stames, and borrowed their glory from the Tattern of God and his ancient People, to whom himself once prescribed an holy Covenant: But they commonly fill the Church and State where they appear, with dreadful events; and after much terrour, with milery upon poor mortals, they vanish: Nor is mankinde ever more happy, then when they least appear with their formidable Lights, their new supersuous Streamings.

o. The sun, Moonand Stars, the incient and faithful witnesses in Heaven, are sufficient to rule both day and night, both matters of Religion and civil Polity, according to the Word of God, and the laws of the Land, in all duties Moral and Caristian, both to God, our selves, and others. To this Law and Gospel are all Covenants to be reduced; if they speak not to the sense of that Moral and Baptismal Covenant by which every man and Christian is obliged, it is because there is no light in them, or their shew of light is but darkeness, a smoothering of Religion with sufficient and superssition, like a smooth fame, et a slaming smooth.

fo much a realet for the Covenant, hathany cause to glory in the flesh of it, the power and policy, the nor welty and partiality, the illegality and violence, which first formed it, and obtruded it upon many in this Church and Kingdom, I am sure neither King nor Parliament, Bishop nor Presbyter, nor any honest man

11 3

in Church or State, ever got any great good by it, fo far as it was carnal, either fomenting, or continuing, or increasing, or beginning our sad divisions, and last-

ing miseries.

s. If there be, as he hopes there may be, any thing init of spirit and Truth, or Diviner virtue in it, by reason of its conformity with the Word of God, the right constitution of the Christian Church, and the laws of this Kingdom (in which our peace, safety honour, and comfort temporal and eternal are much bound up) in Gods name preserve and keep that matter and sense of it; let no thing be destroyed in which there is a bleffing. But the Roles of England have no cause to borrow any beauty or sweetness from the thistles of Scotland: Nor may the stately Cedar, or the fruitful Vine and Figtree of Epileopicy, so ancient, so univerfal, fo venerable, fo afeful, fo necessary to the wellbeing of this, or any National Church, bow down to the brambles and shrubs of Presbyterie or Independency, meerly oppressed by the weight and rigor of such a Covenant if formed as a Talifmanick charm, or figure, by the strength of a Presbyterian fancy, to drive away the primitive Bishops, and all pristine Episcopacy out of the Church of England; as Apollonius Thyanaus did Gnats and Serpents from some Cities in Asia.

s. Here, after the Libelier found himself forced The Libeliers to confess (as Dr. Grudens eccho) that the Covenant felion. either must have such a sense and interpretation as is innocent, just and good, or it can have no bond on mens consciences. Consequently, that it must not be urged (with equal impiety and injury, against what is orderly, useful, honorable and lawful in Episcopacy; Table Of The First Ass

as ever owned in the Church of Christ, and by land and custom established in England ever since it was Christian:) which concession of the Libeller is enough to make good the Office, Function, Honour and Authority of Eishops, and the additument orhonorary of their Estates: And if so, 'tis (Impised State) that which was no be demonstrated, that for which Dr. Gaudens Analysis seirly contended: Dr. Gauden may cry so pean (viaimus) without.

6. But Dr. Burger and his illiberal Libeller must sry (ehen perimus) in a most lamentable tone, we are lost and undone: good Bishops, and good Episcopacy must live, and enjoy their goods and lands to good use: We can have no more good title against them for our sacrilegious purchases, then those foolish buyens, who hearing the father of the family was very fick and appressed, as they thought to the death, bargained for his lands with the prodigal heir, and parted with their moneys before the good old man was quite dead; whose recovery renews his right to his estate; but his fickness and infirmity, by reason of inbred distempers, or outward injuries inflicted upon him by his cruel Physicians or unnatural children, did no way disseise him of his Estate, nor give either greedy heir and expectant of hislast breath, or those preposterous purchasers any right or title to his lands or goods; the Law will restore these to him, and teach preposterous purchasers more wit or honesty. If D. Burges and his Libeller can play upon the Covenant to this tune of Restitution, in Gods name let them go ons we fhall all rejoyce to fee primitive Episcopacy, primitive Bishops, and their pristine Revenues, with their double bonor

honor restored: This will be a fit of mirth not more generous then just in D B. and his partners; but I doubt the Libeller fears this sense of the Covenant, as much as a Malefactor doth those two Greek Letters F or II, the Gibbet or the Gallows.

s. For no sooner hath the Libeller pretended a con- The Libell re formity to Dr. Gandens sense; but asif he repented a d l'i. Burges him of all good thoughts and motions to repentance, gi ab. Ganhe falls into a raving impertinency against D. Gandens dens en of Teares of the Church of England, upon which this England. scurrilous Scribler, studies to spit or pissby an unmannerly and uncompassionate rudeness, onely worthy of such a Borborite, such a son of Belial, whose forehead and bowels of brass, only serve him to scoff at an athlicted mother, a distressed Church; which (page 28.) this wretched Libelier afterward, not only secretly jears at, but loudly laughs her to feorn, and disdaines to own her under any such name and relation; to cruck just a coverousness make any man, turning Christians. Yea Amifters yea Dodfors of Divinity anto Jens; whose corbon must ferve them to obstruct all charges or duty to Parents: rather the Church of England must lye in dust and aines, in tears and blood, wounded, wasted, trampled under the feet of the beafts of the people, unpititied and unreleived by any comforter, then some facrilegious purchasers should not keep their flagitious estates; for this is still the onely designe, both of crying up the Covenant, and crying down the Church of England, and her sons, which some Apostates drive at.

O dreadful Incognito, O cruel Cracodile, O bar-

barous Libeller, was it not high time for some of the sons of the Church of England to have pitty on her! That Book was a Bath capable to have mashed the most polluted person, who had the failings and errors only of a man, and not the fedity of a swine, the payson of a ferpent, and the malice of a Devil: It wrought great, andalmost wiraculous effe severy where; it was a cordial to revive the fainting spirits of main excellent Pusheps, and others of all fores of Christians; year the Church of England from that time it faw its Tems, confidered, lifted up her head, and began to le comforted. Who was ever so unkind, so unnatural, fo cruck, fo vile, asto find fault with that defign, that duty, that piety of Dr. Gauden, but only one Dr. Burges and this Libeller, because therein his copy and freehold was touched, his facriledge perstringed, his versatile temper discovered, not with more justice then ingenuity, nor with more verity then rity; for Dr. Burges was never personally injurious to Dr. Gauden nor Dr. Gauden par icularly despited to Dr. Burges; nor would Dr. Ganden have fouled his fingers by touching that pitch, but that Dr. Burges his pittiful case and plea came cross Dr. Gaudens way, just as he was unithing his Tears Oc. Et quis tamferreus, nt teneat se! Who would be patient to see and hear such a stentor proclaim his folly to all England, to roar in the ears of his Parliaments, as he called them, as if he were undone if he had not his full bargain and penniworth of Church-lands? Who would endure to hear him barking against King, Bisbops and Church and all, that was facred or civil, only to make good his facriledge, which betrayed his Apostacy? For who in former time pretended greater zeal for Bishops, and. and conformity both in his Deeds and Writings to

the Church of England?

s. Hine lackryma, hine ire, hine odia; Hence those imporent effusions of the Libeller and his darling D.B. against Dr. Gundans book for the Church of England, which will live as a monument of honor to all posterity, when such putid pamphlets, and infamoustibels thall not and perith with the ourkiffer of their Authors, only remembred as Hierostratus, for farilezione Arofiates, definoyers, despifere and devourers of the Church of England; against whom it is ruch more Christian and commendable for Dr. Gauden to express a publique dislike and abhorrence of their impudent and injurious practices to God and min then it was tolerable for Dr. Burges, or any of his party to come strutting out with his pack full of pumphlets, and vile pleas for his oiler facriledge; to the defince of all men of learning, honesty, and ingenuity, yea of this whole Church and Nation, as if all must fly before this uncircumcifed Philistim: No Dr. Ganden, like David, hath successfully encountred this prodigie, and given him (reser reavus) fo seafinible a wound in his bold and brazen forehead, that ever fince he is contounded and faln; he lies now grovelling and sprawling with the inordinate motions of his hands and heels, even gasping, dispairing and dying, while he fees his projects perishing, and his purchase of Bishops lands, like his foul ready to depart from him; a most just and generous execution worthy of the courage and freedom of Dr. Gaudens pen and firit, which neith r this Libeller nor D. B. will ever clam off or avoid.

After this the Libeller pleafeth himself in alledging

The Libellers cavil about 10. Gandens tente of failings medident to Bishops and E-pilcopacy.

as becomes him (that is maliciously, falsely and odioully) some expressions of Dr. Gaudens touching those evils which through the vice of men and times (hethinks) are incident to Bishops and Episcopacy, as accidental to it, not inherent in it, or emanant from it, muchless inseparable, as chronique and hereditary diseases; not proceeding from the nature of Episcopal Government, which is full of wisdom, order, honor and goodness in its constitution and due administration, as well as it is of Primitive, catholick, and apostolick use and authority in the Church; but from those frailties and insirmities which are incident to those men, who as Bishaps are intrusted with the management of that Government.

The Libellers Logick.

s. Here the Libeller feeking something to bark at in his ranging springs, as he imagines, a piece of contradictory nonsence to make good his ridiculous title, and to justifie these assume ears in which he first appears, Arguing, very accepted after D.E. new Logique, that is missence he incident to sistempt, (not as Bishops but as men, not as invested in that office, but as tempted by or exposed to their parties of the passions) Ergothey arise from the implayment of Episcopucy, as effects from their proper cause, and stuits from their genuine root.

At this rate, what is there good in its nature, and abused by some men, of which this Libeller may not infer by his Malignant sapplistry; Evils are incident to them, by reason of rai men; Ergo those evils arise from the things themselves, or from the

office or impleyment.

Kings may rule Tyrannically; Ergo, Tyranny ariseth from Monarchy, or Kingly Government as if a Pollarchy

Eureby or Anarchy is not fuller of Tyranny, (as at Athens under the 30. and late in England under 300. Tyrants) then any Monarchy ever was: So Presbyters may be factious, popular, feditious, ambitious, covetous, contentious, finioniack, pragmatique, and abjured apostates of Episcopacy; Ergo; these evils incident to Presbyters, ill ordered; do naturally and necessarily, arise from the nature of Presbytery.

At the same rate this unlogical Libeller, may argue many vicious distempers and sicknesses of body and mind are incident to men, therefore they arise from humanity, or humane nature; so water or wine contract impurity or mustiness, while they pass through, or are inclosed in such Vessels, on Channels, which are foul and tainted, Ergo these being incident to Wine and Water, do arise from them, as if there were every where a principle productive of evil, where there is a capacity passive and receptive of it.

Thus Religion is subject to superstition; Ergo, superstition flowes from Religion, thus Heresie as poyson, and schissme as an Itch, infects many Christians, and are incident to Christians subjective; Ergo they arise from Christianity, formaliter & cansaliter; The Holy Scriptures themselves, are subject to be wrested, corrupted and blusphemed; Ergo, blasphemy and corruption arise from the Scriptures; so Sacraments and all holy things are subject to be prophaned; Ergo, prophaneness riseth from the nature of Sacraments.

s. Possibly this Libeller may have gone some years to School, and hath ventured to be a Predicant, but

he

he seems not to savour much of the University; Nor can ladvise him to learn of D. B. to be a disputant, because Dr. Prideaux long ago passed that fatal sentence upon han at his unlucky act, in Oxford, Prosection missili, in prædicare potes, disputare non potes.

Dr. Gaudens freedom against the faults of Bishops, with reverence to their persons and Office.

6. But the envy which the Libeller feeks to load Dr. Gauden with, is as if he were a bold and severe censor of Bishops, imputing some evils to some of them, and consequently to all of them, yea and to Episcopacy it self, (for which he professeth to be so great a Champion, as either to destroy the Covenant (as to the extirpating sense of it,) or else to Subdue it to the obedience of legal and regular Episcopacy. Truely no man is less a flatterer of Bishops or Presbyters in any thing unworthy of their holy calling, then Dr. Gauden; he is prone to be as severe against any Bishop, as against Dr. Burges, (who they say would fain have been a Bishop) if any Bishop had been as guilty of presumptuous sacriledge as D. Burges, who is but a petty Presbyter, though he hath good store of Bishops Lands, and so per viam concomitantie, by way of contagious discent, may contract all the evils incident to Episcopacy, by reason of fome irregular Fishops.

s. Not that Sacriledge or Symony, or Herefie arise either from Episcopacy or Presbytery, though incident to them (in concreto) as they are lodged or fixed in subjects, at once capable to be Bishops and Presbyters, and yet to be as weak and unworthy men, as any others in any honest calling and imployment. Lamyers and Physitians, and Judges, and Courtiers, may all be blame worthy, yea Apostles may be ambi-

tious,

tious, as the sons of Zebedee, denyers of Christ, and dissemblers as Peter, for sakers, as all betrayers of their Master as Judas, yet must we not hence conclude that these distenses of the men, arise from the Apostoli-

cal order and dignity.

§. In like manner although Dr. Ganden well knows the mischiefs and inconveniences which from the corrupt principles and passions of some Bishops, may and sometimes have fall upon the Church of Christ of which as he is no vindicator, so nor doth he desire to be (as this Cham) a detector and derider; yet he hath a very high and holy esteem of Eiscopacy, in its eminency, antiquity, universality, use and authority Ecclesiastical, so as to prefer it above any Church Government; yea and to own no other, as Primitive. Catholick and compleat, nor yet so convenient or comfortable.

6. Nor is this Libeller (who as the Satyr out of the same mouth can blow hot and cold,) able to avoyd the conviction and confession of this truth, so far, that although he now almost despaires of ever making his D.B.a Bishop, yet he is constrained to allow of Bishops and Episcopacy, by the conformity of D. B. heretofore to Episcopacy; yea and his oft declaring for it and for Bishops, as they were by law settled in the Church of England; in which the primitive eminency, and ancient Anthority of Episcopacy, was duly constituted, and worthily exercised by many learned, goodly and most venerable Bishops, inferior to none of that order, office and degree in any Age of the Church. So that however the Libeller who feems possessed with the same spirit as D. B. may in his sits rave against all Bishops, as drones and belly Gods, and Idle.

Idle, and unroorthy of their bonours or estates, yet in cooler moods he returnes to something of right senfes; and nothing more calmes or charmes him, (as all hot I resbyters) then the name of Dr. Ufher, (for Lord Prinate and Archbishop of Armagh must not be mentioned, as if there were no difference in honour and degree, between Dr Ufber and Dr. Burges. or Hugh Peters, who laughed at Arma chanus, whom. all the honest and learned world admired,) they hag that model of his reduction of Episcopacy, which the Libeller and his D. B. fancy will serve to reduce Biltiops to primitive powerty, so as we may yet have such an Friscopacy, as is consistent with Dr. Burgeffes interest, and his purchases of Bishops Lands; whereas that humble learned and most pious Lord Primate, propounded that his reduction in those difficult, dangerous and diffressed times, not so much in order to bind the hands, or limit the pristine and legal, and just, and due authority of good Bishops in England or Scotland, but only as a condescention and expedient at present by which to disarme and bind the hands of both Presbyters and people, then tumultuarily junning to destroy without, and against all Laws of God and man, not onely the Luxuriancies and enormities, which they thought were incident to Monarchy and Episcopacy, but even the very function office and honour of both, to the ruine and extirpation of an excellent King, and three flourishing Kingdomes, as well as of many excellent Bishops and three flourishing reformed Churches.

The fundry, fraud and t- 117 of the Li ellers . on.

In this first proposition then of this Libeller, as there fire proposition is no more wit, right reason, or ingenuity, then there is wool on the back of a black dog, so it hath as

many pittiful impertinencies, fally fallacies, and childish captations after shadows, as that creature usually hath fleas; with which companions and his dear D. B. I leave the Liberter and this first in ignisicant proposition, which hath no logical opposition to Dr. Gandens Analysis, which is either to reconcile the Covenant to a just and lawful Episcopacy, such as the Church of England and all ancient Churches maintained, as venerable, excellent, and necessary for the Churches good polity and well being; or elfe to null and invalidace if so far, as in any branch of it it was either taken or is by any interpreted, and urged against Episcopacy and Bishops to the prejudice of the truth of God, of the honour of the Apultles, of the custome of all Churches, and to the overthrow of the Laws of this Church and Kingdome, by which our daties to God and man, to our Princes, our Bishops and allo or superiors, under the Sovereign powers of God and the King are confined; without any power of dispensation either fron this Covemant; or any other contrivance, destructive to our ancien, and legal constitutions of authority and, duty, corder and subordination, of charch and State of of which God is the Author, the King, the Supreame dispensor, the Lawsthe Limiters, and men the Executers, according as power and authority is legally derived to them. ovo on manda.

on of this reverend Libeller in his first Proposition against Dr. Gaudens Analysis.

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6.11.3

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What Dr. Gauden doth admit in some sense to be lawful and good, may be taken and kept;
But Dr. Gauden admits the Covenant in some sense to be lawful and good materialiter, not authoritative; viz. as reconcileable to, & consistent with the ancient and legal Government of Episcopacy:

Ergo, It might be so taken and kept.

Which conclusion is true, as to that conformity of the words and matter of the Covenant to law and duty, which Dr. Ganden requires in a private and spontaneous making of such a profession to God and man.

But what is this to Dionysius? how doth this conclusion contradict what the Libeller had either to prove, namely, the non-sense and blashbemy of the Analysis, or to oppose and overthrow? namely, That the Covenant either taken or in erpreted, or kept in a sense destructive to the ancient and legal constitution of Bishops and Episcopacy in England, is and was unlawful, null and invalid, ought not so to be taken or kept, but recanted and repented of, as prejudicial to truth, justice and order, to the honour, peace and happiness of this Church, to the obedience we ow to the Laws, to the duty we owe to the King, and the equity we owe to Bishops, in having and enjoying their own; also contrary to the reverence and conformity we owe to the Catholick Church and its first Bishops the twelve Apostles, with their immediate and constant successors in all times and ages, which were Bishops in Dr. Gaudens sense, persons Ecclesiastick, invested in an eminent power above any Presbyters. - 11 .This

6. This, thy Position, o my gentle Libeller, should have been luftily attacqued, and the contrary proved: But I fee the beast is sometime disposed to grin, when he cannot bite; if his and his client Dr. Burges his traps have such heles in them, they will catch no mice; nor will he by fuch filly engines, long keep himfelf as a Rat in his Parmifan Chreje, his purchase and house at Wells. He must have a better Sorbiter to plead for his case, then this Luck-logick tabeller, or else he will be no long liv'd possession, nor avoid an ciectio firme; which he fears more then Gally flaves do the baltinado of a Bulls pizile. Let the Governme be reconciled to such Episcopacy; let all Coveran ters be subject to such Bishops, let such Bishops have that authority, honor and revenue which is theirs by Law 5 and let us fee what this Libeller or his friend D.B. will get by their first Proposition, or by Dr. Gandens concelsion, that the covenant may in such a lawful sense be kept by the takers of it; but not in any other, facrilegious to Bishops, or extirpating of Episcopacy.

6. 2. I crave the Readers leave to make him a little The Libellers more sport, by pursuing this pregnant Fox, to ano fecond propother of his borrowes, a second more argumentative throw Dr. Gauproposition, which he hopes will help to save his skin, dens Analytis. and furred coat in which Dr. Burges hath wrapped himself by his comfortable purchase of Bishops lands.

He thus therefore rouseth himself, and manageth (as Balaam) the enchantment of his second Proposition:

'M ! ! "

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All sober Christians who understand themselves concerning Epicopacy, do herein agree with Dr. Gauden:

Ergo, he concludes in a most magisterially consequence at the last, It is sufficient that the Doctor in the midst of all his revilings and slanders, hath acknowledged so many to concur in the true sense of the Covenant.

Marvelloufly well, O learned Libellist: This is indeed to dispute, to prove, to disprove, to convince, to convert, true, to confirm. Dr. Gauden and all honest men with him, agree in such sense of the Covenant as only can be just and good: but what shall we do with those superstitious Sololars, or those sycophants, or those sectaries, or those sacrilegists, who do not or will not as honest men, either understand themselves, or concur with Dr. Ganden in this sense of the Covenant, us it is reduced to that Episcopacy which Dr. Ganden according to Scripenre, Law, and all antiquity doth affert for the onely, ancient, regular and compleat Government of the Church, not in a parity of Presbyters, but in that exors potestus, in that weslessessesses wenned and intern of Episcopacy, which Ignatius, Ireneus, Tertullian, Cyprian, St. Ferome, and all the ancient Fathers owned of right, as well as custom, belonging to Episcopacy, and to Bishops eminently so called.

6. Those Innovators Dr. Ganden encounters; these he seeks to redeem from the fallacy and slavery of any such sense, as is by some affixed to the Covenant, wholly inconsistent with the stability, restauration and succession

succession of Episcopacy and Bishops in England. The Libellers interest and D.B's concern is, to affert these Antiepiscopal Pretenders, these rotten, these rigid Extirpators of use and abuse: Else the Libeller doth but beat the the ayr, and D. Burgefes fat will be in the fire; paternal, primitive, reformed Bishops (which the Isws of Church and State ever setled and intended in England) will revive, and will endure to return to their houses, honours and lands too, and then ad quid perditio hec? How doth this Libeller leaving his dear Dr. Burges in the Suds, operam & oleum perdere: He may be good at rhiming, but stark naught at right reasoning.

Sure the Sophister thus not fighting, but flying, yea, circulating about, and feemingly complying with Dr. Gaudens sense, dothbut make advantages, and feek some Ambushcadoes; as appears by his many skulking digressions and divings up and down, far enough from the question in hand, or the Proposition affixed, or the conclusion, which should be deduced

not for, but against Dr. Gaudens sense.

6. But here the poor Libeller is so good natured, The libeller as to yield that the razor of the Covenant, though in a concellions as Scotch hand, ought not to have cut off the nose, ears, and Bishops, lips, hands or head of Venerable Episcopacy (if as he impiously and impudently questions, page 7.) there be any such as is truly Apostolick and primitive, free from the evils of Tyrannie, Profanenels, &c. agreeable to found doctrine, and the power of godlines; (which this jealous Libeller is as much in love with, as D.B. is with his purchase of Bishops lands:) He confesses it is (I am sure it ought to be) far from the sense and intention of the Covenant (and so of any

to Episcopacy

honest Covenanter) to extirpate it; that contrarily it binds by all lawful means to procure it, yea rather to restore and establish it, where faction and Schisme, had thought to shake and remove it, as in England.

g. He seems now so well natured, as to threaten by his pruning or incision knife (which the Anatomist owns as proper to a sober Covenanter) only to pure of the Luxuriariancies, wens, warts and excrescencys, which corrupt times, customes or manners of men had procured upon the face or hands of Episcopacy, and such Bishops, as might appropriate be subject to like passions with Dr. Burges for covetousness, contentiousness, and cholerickness, and the like

beautys of his complexion and constitution.

s. In earnest (O gentle Libeller) it is pitty you should further spin the thread of your excellent discourse and polished stile, to as little purpose, as Spiders do wast their bowels in making such cobwebs as will onely catch small slies; Alas, Dr. Gauden is agreed with you, if you mean by these sinful defects or excesses of Episcopacy, the enormious arrogating of unlawful power and jurisdiction, or the cruel and uncharitable exercise of lawful power, beyond those bounds, which the equity and charity of laws Ecclesiastical, are pre-sumed to allow and expect from every pious and prudent Bishop.

s. But if you mean by the supersuities of Episcopacy, the honours, manors, lands, houses; the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and just authority, either spiritual or civil, with which Bishops in England are by law endowed, according to the Catholique custome of all Churches, and the magnificent indulgence of this Church and State; if this be your reformation,

and

and institution, or your proving of primitive Episcopacy; I may fay to thee, O Leveller, O Libeller, as Christ to Peter (even then a far honester man) Apage, Get thee behinde me Satan, thou sayourest not the things which be of God, but of man, of the world, and of the fleth: Thy wily wisdom is earthly, sensual, devilish, injurious, sacrilegious; all this fair apologue, these gentle concessions, and cunning circumlocutions, are onely to preserve Dr. Burges his blessed purchase. Ohow his narrow soul cleaves to the dust? Come, be free and ingenuous; let Bishops and other Episcopal Divines have their lands, houses, and honors, which are due to them by the laws of God and man, after follong and many injuries done them, Dr. Garden willingly agrees to the conforming of their persons, manners, and authority, to the same Brit laws; and being himself not unlikely to be a Bishop (though unworthy) by the providence of God, and the Kings favour, year and by the general defire of that City and Diocessof Exeter, without any hisown or others ambitious procuring, folliciting or befpeaking in his behalf (as God is witness) he hopes through the grace of God, to be one of those good examplers of worthy Bishops, who may answer the Libellers and D. B's best desires; though he despairs to exceed his two last incomparable Predecessers, Bishop Hall, and Bishop Brownrig, two, and almost inimitable Prelates, whom the age was not worthy to enjoy, nor D. B. to mention their names with his foul mouth; who with others, durst by a super Covenanting rigor, and preposterous reforming, so worry, gnaw, devour, and destroy, even sucking the blood, and eating the flesh to the bare bones of fuch, and many like excellent Billiops

Bishops of England, whom they reduced to poverty, under pretence of their rigorous covenanting, and extirpating Reformation; not by a power of godlineß, but of darkness, ungodliness, violence, cruelty, fairiledge, schissin and Apostasie; all which are (without any calumny or scandal upon either of the two Houses and Assembly, or any blaspheming against the Covenant, if taken and kept in a just and pious sense) more clear and true, then ever Dr. Burges his title will be to his purchase of Bishops land, which now begins to be not a netile onely to his hands, but a thorn to his feet, and a grivous cordolium to his foul, which makes him and his Copesmate this Libeller, so bite at every one that comes neer them, as if they meant to undo them, by perswading the English world to keep to their wits and consciences, their reason, and the laws; restoring to every one what is theirs, to God, to the King, to Bishops, and to the Church: None of all which some Atheists would have this Nation ever to own, rather then Bishops and other Churchmen should enjoy their own again: Whether this Licentions Libeller be so far gone, or his D. B. in the consumption of all piety and common honesty, I leave the Reader to judge.

The Libellers vegaries in his fecond Propofition.

For I am, besides the prosecuting of his argument in this second Proposition, to pursue him in his many Vagaries and impertinencies, where he loseth the point he pretended to aim at; and onely pleaseth himself to vent his malice, choler, and excrementation staff, without covering it with any paddle. Here his stools bolt is shut, against S. L.B. against Dr. Gaudens claiming right to the Assembly, against his spiteful and pernicious

pernicious preaching in London, and at the Temple, in order to recover the rights of King and Kingdoms, of Lords and Gommons, of Parliaments and People; yea, of the Bithops and Clergy of England; but all these putid petulancies are shovelled away beforehand, when Dr. Ganden did sweep them together, as the scattered impertinencies of an immodest and immethodical Rapsodist.

- dreadful impatience, that D.B. having sent to Dr. Gauden (as indeed he did his defence of Sacriledge, accompanied with the mala canda of his vile letter, of which a former account was given;) yet Dr. Gauden would not vouchfase to answer his challenge, or to entertain the world with his rank Colemons, ten times hoiled, and most insipid; in all which there is not mica salie: The reason was, because that pamphlet was a piece worthy of the Author D.B. but of no honest Roader; suitable to his former Pamphlets, railing at King and Bishops, angry that he had not money enough to purchase all Crown and Church lands.
- s. Truly Dr. Ganden knew all the Learned, Loyal and Religions world were so satisfied and fortified against D.B's Sacriledge, that they abhorred him the more, because he added that to his other sins; and they abhorred the sin the more, because defended by so spotted an Anthor, Leopardick Presbyter, and Episcopal Apostate. Nor had Dr. Ganden then either leisure or pleasure to follow D.B. in all the mire and puddles where he listed to mallow or made: Dr. Ganden is S 2 better

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better imployed then to wash the Devils face of Idolatry or Sacriledge, so of as D.S. lists to paint him with the colours of Piety and Justice, Necessity and Reformation; or to put on him the vizard of Hypocritie, which yet cannot suffice to hide either his horns or hoofs.

rielabelles sociacine sgewalf.

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- s. The Libellers last importanency and vapour is, to offer a facrifice of praise to the Urn and Ashes, the genii and remains of that Scotized Assembly, which had no greater blot or blame in it, then the company and contagion of D. E's, who was like a Stare or Jackdaw, got in among some Pigeons: that there were learned and sober Clergie, as well as lay-men in that Convention, is not to be doubted; I wish they had been as valiant, just, wise, constant and resolute to the truth and right. They had then merited a nobler Monument and Pillar, then this Libeller or D. B. can erect of their memory, belide the Directory and Catechifm, which they produced by an Elephantine and very costly birth, a charge far beyond what would have bought the best Library but Bodlies in England; in order to reject the English Liturgie, and the established Prelacy, making way for the body or belly of Presbyterie, without any order and head of ancient Episcopacy, which deformity was to be supplied with the train or long tail of ruling lap-Elders.
- s. The breast or Nurse to which prodigious Novelty, the Covenant was by some designed to be, but it proved in short time a dry Nurse: These strugling babes and sucklings of Presbytery, Independent

cy and other productions, foon drew blood inflead of milk: For they being born with sharp teeth, as King Eumenes, they quickly gnawed and bit off that break, which they should onely have

gently drawn.

s. The truth is, there was little hope that that Affembly in which were many learned and godly men, should ever do much good; when in the midnight dreams and horrid darkness of those times, the good men in it were oppressed by more then one Incubus, of Tumults and Armies, besides those Scotists who were as Masters of the Astembly, to fasten the nail of Presbyterie into their heads, as dead as Jael did hers into Sisera's: To be sure now they are awake, the best of them do abhor. all those Ephialta's or Night-manes of rigid and headless Presbytery, of rude Independency, and bloody Anabaptism, and utter Anarchy, which then and afterward cruelly depressed the spirits of those Divines, yea and long exhaulted the spirits of this Church and State.

s. Yet that the jejune Libeller, may not seem to fay nothing for the honour of that Scotized Assem- The Libellers bly (belides that of D. B. his presence and his pro- plea for the testation for Episcopacy, of which he does you to Assembly. wit) he puls the reader now oscitant, or sleepy, or laughing by the ear, and makes this venerable mark, That the late King (who by his pertinacy for Episcopacy, and obstinacy against sacriledge destroyed himself (as.D. Eurges concludes in his Anatomical inspections of the cause of the Kings death) shewed a willingness, odob. 11. 1648. to confirm the calling and

and sitting of that Assembly, yea and of their hatching of Presbytery it self, to make a tryal or essay of it for three years, (when indeed three Moneths was too much for the great mischief and sittle good it occasioned in England.)

The late Kingstemporary concessions to the votes of that Assembly.

Alas poor Prince what would not flesh or blood do, or forge in a storme to fave it self? what politique condescentions, even to less reasonable demands, are notvenial, if short of blasphemics and immoralities, by which a King may fave his life. Posterity, Kingdom, People, and beyond all, the Churches of Christ in them from perishing upon the Rocks and quicksands of Schism and Rebellion? yet even of these concessions at last did the King seriously repent, as he did those larger which he had granted in scotland, affirming to some facrilegious importuners of him at the 1st of Wight, that he had granted all he could to fave his life, which might confift with the faving of his foul; when it was urged that his Majesty had abolished Episcopa g and Bishops in Scotland, he anfwered, It is no plea to fin again, but rather to repent and do no more so, because he had once suned in that kind, with more regard to outward and civil peace, thou mas confisent with inward.

full Kender) the addle eggs which this Cuckoo hath layer in the Heirg Sparrowsnest of his second proposition, which seeming long I thought it had been serong as a Gyant; but thou seest, what a man of clouts this Libeller is, and how when he threatens to fight, he only lets three or four seapes, turning his back off the proposition, and running away to take in hand other meapons, which prove neither Pikes

nor Swords, nor Pistols, but meer bulrushes, slags, and potguns, fitter for to shoot boyes pellets, then to defend D. B. in his facrilegious purchase of Bishops Lands, and the extirpating of Episcopacy.

6. Which footy and greafie befmearing of the glory of D. B. and his Covetous injurious covenanters, no

nitre of this Libeller will ever wash out.

6. As to all Alexanders victories valour and bounty, this is still a take off, and great blot . At occidit Calisthenem; but he killed the wise, the faithful, the valiant Calisthenes; So, when the triumphant memorial of D. B. shall be registred by this Libeller or the like Historiographer, or Biographer, in which the rampoduara & designal rare exploits, and atchievements of D. B. shall be magniloquently epitomized, his deserved degree of Dr. which he so adorned with speaking good Latin, and accute disputing at oxford, to the poling and non plussing of all his auditors, those mount, or variegated writings, for and against conformity, ceremonies, Bishops, Scots and Presbytery, and Episcopacy, his two good livings, and way-bit of a Lecture at Pauls of 400, per annum, Hispreferment and hisriches, yearnd his honour tobe Goffip to the Covenant, when it came to be rebaptised in a Catholique font, and sprinkled with a Christian sense, reconciled to Episcopacy; yet after all this gear, and at every encomiastick clause, this fad and thameful burthen of the fong will be added, But he purchased Bishops Lands, when his suspension from fitting in the Assembly for his generous pratesting against the Covenant, as indefinitely and abfolutely for the extirpation of Prelacy, (by which it appears how free others were, and overawed not

to speak their minds) when this shall be recounted; yet it will be added, but he did indefinitely and ab-tolutely purchase Bishops Lands and Houses, without leaving them one foot, or allowing them or e penny; yea and adding impudence to impiety and oppression, he proclaimed his purchase to some Pseudo-Parliaments, yea and openly defended his fin beyond Absolom, yea and complained he had not enough for his money, nor all his facrilegious bargair; yea he did thus after long doubt and deliberation, much check and terror of conscience, to the robbing the Church his Mother, and all his Fachers, many of his brethren far his betters, without limitation of good or bad Bishops. Nay he at last reproached and oven renounced them all, and fought to ruine them all, against all equity, modesty and conscience, though Christians, nay reformed, nay the most eminently fuch in all the World, as to be, thought worthy to fit in the Assembly; yet he, he, so great a Divine, so gallant a Doctor, fo acute a disputer, so glorious a Preacher, who modestly speaks of himself that he had laboured more abundantly then they all, (the Bishop, Dean and Prebend of Wells) his meaning is in rubbidg and dust and morter, of pulling down and building; yet after all this to foyl all, to spill all, to curse all, to damn all, this great D. B. sacrilegiously and prefuntuously, did purchase Bishops lands, and pulled down by a wanton wickedness, better Cathedral Houses, then ever he or his Fore-fathers either built or dwelt in.

But the Libeller will cry out next bout, that Dr. Gauden Rhetoricates, that he tempts the world again with his Idolized nonsence and blasphemy, against

the

the Covenant, Affembly and the bleffed D. B. blefsed in the same sence which the Poet useth the word, when he tels of one whose rise of his blis (that is of his riches) was, Vetula vestea beata.

Dr. Ganden must now hasten with the shield of in- 2, The shirt nocency and truth, to receive, yea and retort, the proposition long dart of the third Proposition, which this flying Victoria Parthian feems to cast at him; as King Saul did his Javelinat David, when the Morose and melancholy Spirit was upon him, much of the same kind tis probable with that, which possesseth this Libeller and D. E. For as he in a cholerick and mad fit commande ed Doeg to kill the Priests of the Lord; so vvould these if they might have their will, not kill with the sword, (which is some degree of mercy) but starve to death by a longer lingring poverty and difgrace the Bishop; and other Episcopal Divines in England, far more in number then sauls fury commanded to be stain, and all this in order to keep their Sacrilegious purchafes, which he and his can no more do then they can keep fire it their bosoms, or melted gold and silver in their purses or mouthes; The surest vvay to thrive is to make restitution.

s, But D.B. is loath to hear on that ear, he had rather lend another brace of thousands, wear another buff-coal, and boad another Troop of Horse, and have tather bout at a Gwil War, which shall venture King, Parliament, People, all things facred and civil upon a nevv alarm of the Covenant, and of reforming the Dollring and Church of England; Which finlo flourishes are now like the thread-bare tunes, and dull dittles of eld ballads, to vehich no man fober lifts to dance, or

Dis's and the Lincil ra renewed cla. mir for Reform mion.

colond his ear, especially when sung by such a pair of harsh hoarse voyces, as this Libeller and his D. B. (after fuch raving and loud clamors) must needs use, Quo deterius nilille sonat, quo mordetur gallina marita. The Holburn Ballad-fingers in a Winters raw evening, cold & hungry do not make more lamentable harmony, then these two would do about keeping the Covenant, and chipping Episcopacy, or reforming the Destrine, Worship, Discipline and Government of the Church

of England.

For such titles of popular pamphlets daub every post and corner in London, vented by the same hand and heart, as this Libellers Anatomy of the Authors impudence and folly. Alas is not this great work of Reformation yet done, after so long Wars and bloodshed? after so many Scotch and English Armies, either complying or clashing; after so reverend an Assembly and D.B. among them fitting some years; What, nothing yet reformed? After Liturgy abolished, Prelacy extirpated, Bishops and Cathedral lands sold; after the Directory had indued Ministers with a new spirit and better gifts; after Presbytery advanced, and Independency preferred? Have not these new brooms swept clean? After Deans, Bishops and other excellent Episcopal men beggard, after their lands sold, and houses demolished; after D. Burges hath condescended to buy some of them, and hath got a good purchase; and not yet a through Reformation, according to the purport of the facred Covenant?

No, the more is the pitty; alas Dr. Gauden and his faction of Episcopal principles will not suffer the Covenant to be stretched to its full reforming sence, or to that Anti-episcopal tune which must be made good

against.

against Bishops or D.B, and other purchasers are undone. He, he undertakes, now after we are possessed of Bishops lands and houses, either to reduce the Covenant to reason, Religion, Loyalty, Law, Justice, and Charity, in regard of "ishops as well as other menerights and estates; or else so far to repeal and null it, yea, and to enjoyn a pennance upon stand its takers, so far as it is irreconcileable to, or inconsistent with these eternal principles of Morality, Instice and duty to God and Man, to Church and State, to King and Bishops.

S. But Dr. Gauden, thus venting his nonfense and blasshemy against the Covenant, is by a notorious Libeller undertaken to be severely rebuked a meer Ignaro incognito encountershim, a bundle of ignorance and infamy, of malice and consustion is cast upon him; inspired as it seems by D. B. a shotten herring of the same barrel, whose interest is to screw up the Covenant to such an Anti-episcopal rigor, that either we shall have no Bishops in England, or these no Lands, Honors or Revenues to support their authority, charity and hospitality.

o. The method of this Libellers chastising Dr. Gauden is by a scorpion of four cords, one more then the Jewish whips was made of: His two first Propositions have like squibs spit fire, fluttered and made a crack or two but done no execution.

This work is referved for the third Proposition, which is a long spun, dilate, dull, tedious, sophistical tantological rapsody, rather then any just reply to the weight and force of Dr. Gaudens just and honest reflections upon the Covenant, in order to reconcile it to the legal interest of Episcopacy and Bishops, also to

remove from it those superstitious, sacrilegious, illegal and injurious interpretations, which fome mens ambition, factionshels, envy and covetousnels feeks to fix upon it, contrary to the ancient constitutions and laws of Faxland, and of all priftine Churches, or Chillian Kingdoms.

Dr. Gandens allegate no? MH45 -30 VIBdighting.

De votis licitus om nia exponi debent. Calvin in loc.

A vew only lawiul in things lawful, and persons free.

Such as are fubject to others are not freeto vow or covenant. Etfide liberis masculis nulla fit mentio qui 1 tur per Synee docken debere

S. The first fraud or mist that the Libeller seeks to cast before the eyes of his Reader is, to vacate the force of Dr. Gaudens argument, grounded on not the letter only, but the equity, and analogy, or parallel case and proportion of Gods law, set forth Numb. 30. Where the scope of the discourse of vows is, to show that as no vows made by any do bind, fave onely in things lawful (that is neither injurious to Gods glory nor any moral right) which is confessed by all wife men; fo nor do those Vows bind which are made in things lawful, by such as are not sui juris, at their own dispose, but under anothers dominion and disposition; nor may any such thus related, subjected, and obliged to others, make Religion any pretext to their liberty of voming, what and when they lift to anothers prejudice, because they are not in their own dispose, which reason holds in all such subjective relations: Tis true the Text instanceth only in Danghters unmarried, and Wives, because their easiness might be most prone to rash voming; but as Mr. Calvin and others upon the place observe, the reason extends to Sons as well as daughters, and much more to servants tamen eadem of and flaves, of which there is no dispute in Reason or conditio viden- Religion, and so no mention here (being not libera eapita) free persons they cannot lawfully vow, nor doth conjungi filia any fuch vow stand good (though in things materialbus & uxoribus. ly pious and good) which is made by them without.

much

much more if against their Masters or Fathers consent and to their orejudice: Nor is there any doubt, but the same restraint and nullity as to such vowing holds good (by the rules and proportions of divine Justice) Mid Despication and I own Covenant which Subjects and Fastals in advantual essay kind to their King, or any meaner Lord and Signi-arese con or shall make to the injury of their lawful superiors.

o. The cavelling Libeller finding the strength and edge of this place, to cut the very finers of the Covemant, if either taken to the damage of the Superiour, or if countermanded or denied by him: First, he carps at the instances added of servants and sons, calling this a tale of a tub, and fays there is no fuch thing; after he chargeth Dr. Ganden as a false man, for foliffying this Text of Scripture, how justly let the reader judge, when not only fuch vows of obliged inferiors are void, though (in relicita) in things materially lawful, if the Superior or Lord forbid them at the present; but farther Dr. Gauden affirms such vows though unheard, and fo not at present disallowed by the superiour, yet are rash and invalid, if in any thing prejudicial to Gods glory or the Superiours rights, which vows their waperiors may disannul as soon as they know of them; yea and the Superiour fins, if hearing them he affent. to them, or by silence do not reprove or null them; not that his filence confirms them unless in thingslaw. ful. If a son, or daughter, or servant under the custody and dominion of Father or Mother (now a widow) or a Master, Mistrisor Dame, shall vow any thing to their detriment, in boner, liberty, safety, estate or life, I suppose this very Libeller will grant their Vow unlawful and null, because (in re non licita) in things either materially, formally and relatively evil.

s. Thus if those Relates should vow to pray so many

hours

hours, and in such a place, or at such a time of the day, or to read and hear Sermons every day, or to give daily so much of their Masters goods in secret charity to the poor, and the like; or if they vow to sleep at such a time, or do nothing, or to visit such a friend, or prisoners, or such persons. One things not evil, year

in their seasons very good,

Can this Libeller think (unless he be as void of feience as conscience) that a servant, son or daughter may here plead their godly vow and facred Covenant, to the disobedience and detriment of their superiors, and to the neglect of those civil affairs, which at those times they require to be done by them? whether the Master, or Mistris, or Father or Mother, hear or no the von is voyd; yea in some cases though they hear and affent, or are silent through imprudence and superstition, yet the vow is voyd, both as to their inferiour and superiour; in case it cannot be kept but to the impoverishing and not providing for their families and children, which must want things necessary and convenient, while this Bigot, Master, or Mistris and servant (on whose honest labour all the families support de. pends) spend that time in praying, or preaching, or hearing of Sermons, or reading the Scriptures, &c. which they ought to bestow in work for the families support. Here vows are the Urns of Insidels and Rebels, and the keeping them, as well as making them is denying of the faith, and cannot bind (but only to break and repent them) either Master or Mistris, or son or servant.

of the letter (in this one place as to the instances of sons, servants and subjects) against the Analogie of the whole Scripture, & the duty of the fourth commandment: which must always be resolved into things mo-

rally

rally and obedientially just and honest. He says there is not the least hint of any exception, but all men that vow to God, are held to that vow, whether the chief Governor consent or no. Thus the Devil and Hereticks are wont to wrest and abuse Scripture; as Christ faid to the Saduces, ye erre not in your citing the place, but in your not understanding the Scriptures; meaning, as if one should limit the duty of the afth command onely to natural Parents, as father and mother. and exclude all other superiors in Church and State,

because not there expresly named.

6. This Sophister thould have added, as the latitude of the Analogy, so the just and necessary limitation ever supposed and intended, and by other Scripture supplied, which is, that such vows do bind such persons onely in things lawful and free for them to vow and perform, without any injury to God or man; but to imply an absolute irrespective bond even to vowand do evil, injust and injurious things, is false and fraudulent; aiming to urge the Covenant literally and simply, which makes for the Libeller and his D. B's turn, and not to reduce it to that (equum & bonum, justum & sanctum, duty of justice, charity, and equity, without which there can be no functity, either in vows or faith, in word or deed, in making or keeping any such Covenants as are made (stulta aut impia facilitate) by a childish and foolish facility, as Calvin speaks. His hope is the bare rigid letter of the Covenant will keep out all Bishops from the Church, and from their estates, and so he may keep that part of Bishopslands which he hath sacrilegiously purchased.

6. From the justice, equity, pregnancy of these cases, which are grounded by the rule of proportion and

right

right reason upon that Scripture, Dr. Gauden concludes,

I. That inferiors and dependents have no liberty civil or religious to binde their fouls by vow, or to perform those vows in any thing that is prejudicial and detrimental to their Superiors, either as to the duty they owe them, or the right they justly claim.

2. Such Vows, though unheard by the Superior, yet binde not the takers, much less if he do hear of them at any time, and openly diffent, yea, peremptorily deny them; and the King did in this fo far as it interfered with the just rights of his Majestie, or any of his Subjects; Ergo, fince the subjects of England were by law and cathesinferior to, and dependents on the King, obliged to duty and allegiance, they ought not, they could not make or take, much less keep any such vow or conemant, as is any way prejudicial to the rights of the King or any of his good subjects, and so either against his Majesties oath, and his legal Supremacy over things and persons Ecclesiastical, to preserve them according to law; consequently they could not covenant against the rights of the Church and Clergy, least of all against the estates and honors of Bishops, who ought to be in place and merit the most eminent of the Clergy,

s, Either then (O gentle Libeller) reduce and limit the facred covenant (taken by subjects and inferiors, without the will of the King and Superior) to a sense lawful, just and honest, no way injurious to God, the King, the Bishops, or any mans rights (and then restore to them their estates, by no law forfeited or alienated, (hear this, O DiBurges, Se.) or esserement of the Covenant, so far as it is irreconcileable either materially or formally to right reason, honest polity, or Church Government, which is inseparable from Legal subjection and that justice which bindes all men to each other.

five such wretched Libellers are; who are ashamed to own their names, and asraid to own that Truth which makes against their micked interests; therefore they slily shuffle, and as (dolosus vensatur in generalibus). Sophisters, urge liberally the general case of thesis, but endure not to apply to the hypothesis, particular or instance: I hat thing may seem just by some general maximes or customs of common law, which is very injust, when brought to the rules of Chancery, as D. B. well knows in Hippesless case.

of Yea, Dr. Gauden further addes (ex abundanti) the more to affright and aftonish this Libeller. That it is more profusing of Gods holy name to keep unlawful vows at all. yea, or to extend or rack lawful vows to unlawful actions; then it is to break the first, much more to reduce the second to just bounds, whereto God bindes every man, not onely in relation to others, but to himself too,

as Gods creature, and so subject to him.

6. If a father or mother vow not to give in marriage fan ar daughter, or not till such an inconvenient age; or not to give them any portion, or not such as is proportionable; if they vow them to a single life, or to poverty, or to hanishment, or to base employments, or to give them no decent supports. These vows are sinful, injurious, in superiors, they may not be kept, they aught not to be made.

Kings vow to the injury of their subjects lay or Clergy, as to subject them to a foreign power, to put them out of their protection, to take such taxes from them, or strip them of their estates, callings or just liberties, such vows must not be kept. Yea, a man bath not so far an absolute dominion over himself (as Gomarrue and others observe) as to vow to his own prejudice in things not permitted by Ged

u

tibur.

to his free dispose in a religious way, and rational and proportional, for which he is still accountable to God and others, in the case of his liberty, estate, health, honor & life.

or that he will fpend or give away all his estate, single or married; or that he will never drink wine, or take physick; and the like rash and irrational resolutions, which no way advance the glory of God, and may in many cases be necessary for him and his, for their better service of God

and man, as well as of himfelf.

s. A King, though never so supreme and free, yet may not vow and covenant to the diminution of his own just soveraignty, and that authority or power which is his by law; and necessary for his high calling, to protect the Church and State, hunfelf and his good fub jects. He may not covenant to diminish or destroy any honest subjects in any of their just rights; much less to extirpate or expel out of his Dominions any rank, order and degree of men, that are useful, and in some sense necessary for the being and well-being of his people. As to extirpate all scholars or Justices (as our late Illiterate Levellers and Fanaticks defigned, after the old rate of cade and Tyler;) nay, neither Prince or any party of the people may vow to extirpate the meanest valling, which serves the body Politick; any more then men may vow to cut off their feet or toes.

The high unlawfulness of Govenanting against the lawful rights of Bishops and Episcopacy.

o. How much less may any Christian Prince or people vow and covenant to extirpate so primitive, venerable, apostolick, catholick, useful and excellent an order, authority and polity in the Church, as that of Episcopacy; or to take away from godly Bishops their lamful enjoyments; of which they have as just a possession and right, as the King hath to his Crown, or any man to his house and lands.

guich vows and covenants, so much to the scandal of the Christian Religion, so the represent of the Resormation, to the gritisting of dangerous soldiers, to the distancer of festigiant and all summer Churches, to the distancer of festigiant of his Apostles and their chief successors, the Bishops in all ages and places, welldes so injurious to many worthy men, yea, to the whole Church and Nation of England. There aught not to be taken by Christian King or people; or if by force, sinud or feer, and facility, they are so taken, or rather imposed and mistaken, yet they must never be kept in any such sense; but either repented of and dissolved, or eith the words of them must be resolved and reduced to such a sense and interpretation as

is just and investil, ed quad er it demanstrandum.

g. Which was the thing Dr. Gandenhad to prove (as Christ did the Refurrection) not one of the letter anely, but the analogie and equity of that Scripiure; from the force of which Mr Graften doth not, cannot extricate himfelf, by his more fober endeavours, much less this pairty Libeller, who doth not wash himself that he may be clean, in the waters of the sanctuary, but, as the Poet (Perditus aprum fontibus immisce tliquidis--) lays. of the Swine, he studies to be-mud and soil the Scriptures clarity, that his fedity and fallacy may not appear; that by the cloud and mist of such superstition cast on the Covenant, he may conceal his facriledge, and keep his evil purchase. For he hopes if the Covenant receive such rigor and vigar from Scripture, that notwithstanding the Kings declared diffent, as foresceing the design of some by the Covenant to overthrow Episcopacy and ando the Bilhops and Clergy of England, yethis fulljeds so covenanting, are bound indispensably by their once taking it, to extirpate all authoritative Bishops, U 3 and

and lawful, as well as landed Fpiscopacy; then (lalva res est) the Town is his own, the lands of the Bishop of Wells and others, which he hath purchased (per viam, concomitantia & reductionis) will be made good to him by the letter of the facred Covenant; though against all law, justice, reason, Scripture and Religion: Such a rose of max are Hereticks, Hypocrites, Apostates, Schismaticks & Sacrilegists prone to make of the holy scriptures, for their own credit and advantage as they fancy; but indeed to their destruction and damnation: No lawful Covenant can be a cloak for such knavery, nor will the Scripture be any protection for what is contrary to law and justice

Mr. Graftons answer to Dr. GAHGENNCIZI:ed.

Mr. Grafions concurrent replies, who findeshimself very much streightned, and is forced to bring not potent solutions, but pitiful evasions, which he calls his Woolfacks. So far his wits are gone a wool-gathering, at the very first battery which Dr. Ganden makes against the Covenant, as to the invalidity of its authority; as fo imposed, and as to the nullity of its matter, if not reconciled to what is lawful, just and honest in the great case of Episcopacy, or the rights of Bishops and other dignified Clergymen, according to law.

s. Here poor Mr. Z. Grafton, as a drowning man, catcheth at small twigs, yea, weeds, which fink him, be-

ing of no deep reach, nor any skillin swiming.

1. He very gently observes a Legislative power to be at least co-ordinate in the two Houses: What, and can they legally exercise this power, without, year against the Kings consent, being out of his non age, and not out of his wits? or are they Legislative in fact, where there is no law made? (as none was for the Covenant:) Was

their

their Legislation here (in actu secund) in exe reise or act ? If not, to what end is that mentioned which bath no operation? As to commend a Writer for a Book he never writ, or an Architect for an House was never built. At best the two Houses alone, no, nor the King alone, or with them, have any Legislative power to decree or execute what is unrighteous against God or man.

His second nothing observed as his safety is, that a thing may bind in conscience, which doth not in law, or in the judicature of man: True, but nothing can bind in confcience which is against the Liws of man, in cases of equity, justice and common right, and so the Covenant cannot either materially or formally, as to its authority or spentaniety bind against Bishops and Episcopacy, as their just rights were fetled, and still are by laws in force, against which no illegal Oath or Covenant can or ought to bind Subjects or Princes, who have no freedom to be unjust, facrilegious, or to fin, much less to vow and covenant they will do so, and thereupon sin against all Law, Reason, Instice and conscience.

3. For Mr. Graftons bold and odious, no less then fal- Mr. Graftons lacious urging by a Presbyterian pertneß, the present tide urging the Kings taking the Covenant in Scotland, in such terms and ample, forms as were then prescribed and imposed upon him, in his maturity of years, in the distress of his affairs, in the prevalency of that covenanting power and party: Truly it had better become Mr. Graftons modelty and good manners, to have been silent in this sad instance, I beleive he thinks his Majesty not much delighted to hear of it in some mens sense, as never much blessed after it, nor ever like to be in such a Presbyterian way as is destructive of Episcopacy, and the rights of Bishops, Church and Clergy of England, who have no cause ro

glory

glory of what was done in scotland.

s. Belides the Kings taking it cannot make any thing in it lawful, that is by rules of Religion and civil fustico. unlawful, and what his Majesty did in scotland, must not extend to Englands either Kingor Peoples against the immunities, and just interests of which, the King as just and Christian could not hind himself in scotland; nor the seats impose any such obligation by any Vers or Covenant upon his Majesty. Nor will Mr. Graftone Smeeth title of his west sucred usajesty, as oyl, either close or heal, or supple the rough usage offered by some to his Majefty; or the wounds which must be made by the Covenant upon his and any mans conscience, in case it bo not confiftent with justice and honesty; Reduce the Covenant to that sense which Dr. Ganden contends for as just and religious, neither King nor Bishaps, neither the honest Scot nor the honest English, neither Dr. Ganden nor Mr. Graften will have cause to scruple or complain of the Covenant; if otherwise, the Kings taking it cannot make it lawful, and so it is as imprudently as impertincutly urged by Mr. Grafton.

4. His next defence against Dr. Gandens battery, is not with a Woolsack, but with a brown-paper or coloreb, pleading (seri non debnit, sastum valet) it ought not to be done, but once done is good; which may not be pleaded in moralcase, which being materially and formally too, unlawful or unjust, are to be repented of, and retraited, amends and restitution must be made, as well

as repentance and retraction in such cases.

True, somethings, in State policy and stuil necessity, or legal farmalities, as Bastards, though they should not have been begotten, yet they must not, if begotten and born, be murthered; because though the inordi-

nacy of their original was evil, as the act of a creature; yet their being, and so their preservation is good, because agreeable to the will and command of the haly Creator, forbidding to destroy any innocent reasonable creature; but this is not to be pleaded in events and effects, that draw more evil in their sequel or maintaining, then that which was in their beginning, cause or occasion. Here we must with all speed break off iniquity, and its cords of vanity, Breve sit quad turpiter andes; Not adde sin to sin, or pertinacy to that mickedness which calls for immediate repentance. Nor do I believe Mr. Grafton allows that Baptism which he instanceth in of women, to be valid, any more then their preaching in Churches or Ordination, if any Bishop or Presbyter should be so foolish as to ordain them.

5. The last and worst reparty of Mr. Grafton, which discovers his great weakness and exhausted spirits, is bring- salto give ing in a tumultuary rabble that should pretend to be a strength to his Parliament, and impose a covenant or vow on us, against reply. the laws and immunities of the Church and State, King and people, which we like gudgeons (fulta fucilitate) swallow simply as their baits; Afterward we feel the book of fraud, faction, injustice and rebellion; the poor man by a terrible (Anndauma) Super-Superstition, is afraid of being exposed to athree years famine, in case he with other honest men should dare to resume their reason and liberty; or keep themselves to those rules and actions of justice, which the laws of God and man prescribe, and from which these pittiful Trepanners and Imposers sought to seduce them, yea and oblige them to the contrary unamares.

Here Mr. Graftons Oratory, Reason and civility seem again to fail his zeal, while he makes such a restection

on his Honorable cevenanting Masters, by comparing them to Colliars when they acted as Kings. Grant them as orderly and magnificent an hanor as can be in a Parliament of Councel, yet not their civil glory and authority but their Reasonand Religion is to be weighed, as obliging themselves and others. Can the man be assaid God will be angry for our not keeping unlawful veries and not much more for keeping them, yea and for taking them too 3 yea and for keeping lawful very unlawfully; that is breaking them by medical them to a superstition stretch; or in A Preskyterion stranged whatever number of men they be that act in such Incagements.

wit and art in this defence, to withdraw prefently, to make only such flourishes, and sanishs to an earnest the service was too hot for him; and this mit Granade slew so terribly about his ears, that he durit not stay within our gunshot, for fear his brains should be beaten out; though he be a little mark or Pscothogishis which the bolder Libeller seared not, who hath neither Brains nor Rewels, but only guts; if he, as Dives, may sare deliciously, he careth not perhaps if the Bishops, like Lazarus starve on his duright; he resolves to keep the Lands and Houses he purchased so sacribe giously, though he be blind; Duminedo vel cacus te.

o. Only here I beg Mr. Graftons favour for coupling him with, or subjoying him to the wretched Libeller's not as to parallel their morals, civilities or intellectuals; but finding them in the same trap, decay or snare; I could not well part them till I had taken them out one be one.

s.But

d. But Dr. Gaudens main design is to pursue the crafty Libeller, whose strong scent like a tov, taints all he treads on, and he is firmly earthed or burrowed in the Badgers nest, in a Bissops house and estate; But Badgers skins are used for the fervice of the Labernacle, foxes never.

When this crafty Animal comes at the fecond unging the Gulfh, which Dr. Gunden hath placed between the wind wary Covenant and its either fanchity or regality, (in case and assect it be uiged against Law and Justice, to the ruine which atof Eithops and Episcopacy, established by Law conded the and Catholick cuftom) is the tumultuating terrors production. or those times; the armed Legions in the midst of which the Covenant was contrived, conceived, and

brought forth and imposed.

4. Here the Libeller cryes out very cunningly, and oratoriously of notorious univerths, of impulence raised to a Meridian beighth, but answers nothing; pleads neither guilty nor not guilty, refuses to be tried by King, City, Lords, or Commons, Bishops, Clergy, or any honest men; who were all witnesses, or Tunules. and complained of those rude, violent, seditious, intolerable tumulis; onely the Libeller as a stranger in our Track knows nothing of them; they made well for him, they drove away the Divines, the Fiftops, they obtained Ordinances, they were Midwives to the Covenant, and after-courfes, extirpating root and branch, they prepared for alienating the Church lands, and for D. Burges bleffed purchase.

Q. In this mud the Libeller and Mr. Grafton too are afraid to frick; therefore they nimbly skip over it, because they know in truth, honour, and

Aa

Conscience,

Conscience, there lay the Original sin of our times; and the great occasion of our misery, out of this slough and mire of the tumults insuppressed. Dun cannot be drawn, though he were tyed to the tayls of whole troops of horse, which Dr. Burges once most valiantly led on to kill frogs, or to catch Kings. Hence those verses grew samous,

Principium belli commota plebe tumultus, Finis commota plebe tumultus erit. As tumults first begun our wars, So tumults shall conclude our jars.

Hugh Peters, now hanged, drawn and quartered, (though he never purchased Bishops lands) was more ingenuous in the point of tumults, of which, when great complaint was made by Lords and others, at a noble Earls Table, in the year 41. When they were most rude and outragious, against King and Bishops, Lords and Commons, Earl of Strafford and others; Hugh boldly vindicated them in Dr. Gaudens hearing, for the Parliaments best friends, Quorum pars magna fuit, he was their great leader and exciter. He protested the chiefest of them, were godly youngmen, apprentices, and fore-men of shops, or freemen, who every week fasted and prayed for a blessing on their endeavours, that the earth might thus help the woman.

Thus he of their swarmings and insolency at Westminster and Whitehall: Dr. Gauden and thousands were witnesses; the Covenant he is sure, is not the more commendable, but more cautiously to be looked upon, for having been either swadled up, or soyled in such foul clouts; This makes it, by Mr. Graftons good leave, the more suspicious; for such seconds

feconds feldom intend good to honest men; Not that what is just and honestly done or decreed, is therefore null, because tumults, as slyes, light on it, to taint it; but those are evil means, and pretend no good ends; the Covenants authority, due meaning and matter, are indeed more considered than the tumults, and armes; which yet did (to be sure) Sun-burn its beauty, although they did not wholly

blast and burn it.

Q. Alas what forry shift men make, rather than they will see, and confesse, and deplore a fault! yea and a great one too, destructive to the honour, freedom, and very being of Kings and Parliaments, for such those pristine tumults were, by which and for which God so justly afterward punished even the great abetters, and movers of them, as justly and feverely as King Zedekiah, who covenanted in the Name of God, upon such considerations of safety, life, honour, and liberty, as the Conqueror had power to grant him; and he having power to accept upon swearing articles, his perjury was abominable to God and man, which is not the case of the Covenanters if unlawfully engaged, and by unlawful endeavours injurious to the King and the Church.

¿. The valiant Libeller finding his coat of male to be no better than a purse-net, or a beggars patcht coat, very wisely voids the dint of Dr. Gaudens other forked arrows, not directly shot against the Covenant, as to any thing in it that is loyal, religious, just, and legal, but obliquely against the vapouring presumption of those who cry it up, beyond all civil Oaths, and Sacramental vows or Covenants;

yea beyond the Lords Prayer, Creed, and ten Commandements; for many Presbyterian Spirits cry alend for the Covenant, who never use, or publickly own any of those badges and bounds of a Christian, moral, siducial, or Evangelical Covenant to God, to Christ, to the Church, to the King, and to one another.

Of the novelty and partiality of the Covenant.

o. But honest Mr. Grafton in more sober zeil is more valorous, and answers against the objected novelty and partiality of this Covenant, that it is neither new nor partial, as to the point of Episcopacy: If he means as to the Law or the desire of the church of England, and as an act of the Nation, by its King and Parliaments; the mistake is so gross, that all times and Histories since the 10. of R. Fliz. reign confute his Book, and either false or fallacious affertion.

If he mean not new, as to some meer factions and schismatical sense, desires, endeaveurs, petitions, monitions, threats, clamors, and seditions, tis confest to be vetustum malum, an inveterate ulcer, (or old sistula) yet this answer is as impertinent, as if the Anabaptists, and Brownists, or Familists, should make the like plea, who have had their factors in

England as long as Presbytery.

Mr. Graftons fancy of the 10 ovenant as a Law.

§. So his adding, all too pulpable a Sophistry, that though the Covenant be new, yet by a legislative authority tis made valid, and antiquates all precedent Laws, which he must confesse did establish the Hierarchy; this is to play at bo-peep, not to dispute; for it is to beg and suppose that, which must never be granted, while his nose stands between his eyes, or his eyes are open; namely, That the 2. Houses in such

fuch a temper as they were, when first cever inting, viz. (apart in this from the King neither in minovity nor lunacy, but driven away by turnlis as many of their own members) that these with the Afferoisly to boot) were the Jupreum legistrice power, and aid by their perfonal evocuanting engage all the Action and posterity, as much as Adam and

all mankind in original fin.

C. Inault here delire Mr. Grafien to bate me an ace, nor is the repeated fireke at the Regulajont, by which he again lathes the King (as the Monks of Canteroury did K. Henry 3. after the death of Eccket) this is not any grain of allowance added to the Inglish Covenanters: for it was done in Scotland, post pacium & faction, when the Covenant in Ingland was antiquated; and how it was done in Scotland, God knows, and fome upon the place, as well as his Maj fly can befittell; To be fure, we in Ingland are not bound by it, nor to take any notice of it, until King and Farli vacnt put the case to Mr. Grafion and his Brethren of fome new Affembly to r. Sulveit.

6. Vi hat the Libeller after pretends, with intol-Or the Nolegable impudence to take away this aspersion of veltychare d Novelty from the Covenant, swelling big with cathe Cove-Scripline patterns, with great shew of Bistories old and new besides that of the holy league in France and the scotch covchant of old, those leagues in Germany (I suppose he means the Favous Smale aldicum) and that of the Genefes in Flanders, with that of the Bohemians of later dayes, and fo the Cantons and Albigenses, in their confederations: he might have added all federations, leagues, and compacts

between

between Princes and States, fo as to bring in the Turk, or Grand Signior for a Covenanter; This is the Libellers last sweet bit, to keep the Readers mouth in rate with the relish of this new Covenant, as if it were as old as the Gibeonites bottles, or Methusalems beard; when God and all the wife world knows, this gourd is of ancient, or commendable note in any place of the Christian And in England but of yesternight, and soon blasted and withered, never flourishing but while it was watered with civil blood, and driven on to affert the interests of the Scotch, or English Presbyterians; Here the wily Antiquary and Historiographer of the Covenant did well, instead of instances, parallel and pat to his case, to make a long &c. like the Dragons tayl, and so to have the gaping Reader in a wood, where he can see no such trees of life.

Mr. Graftons defense of the horrid consequenthe Covenant

\$. Mr. Grafton goes as boldly to look on the next Gorgon, or Medusa's head, which Dr. Gauden fets forth to shew the horrour of those times, which cessfellowing began, continued, and ended the Covenant, as Presbyterian and Scotized with infinite prejudice to Church and State, King and People; It was indeed fo far like that from Mount Sina, with fire & Smoke, earthquake and burning, and loud noise of trumpets, attended with infinite mischief, fury, misery, confusion on King and Parliament, Priest and People; How far the covenanting Planet, or Spirit, had influence on these, I will not dispute; This is sure, we were very happy, to an envy and admiration, before it rose and appeared in the English Horizon: our Religion and Laws were sufficient to make us happy

happy and holy; The covenant never added one dram to either, or yet to relieve our lamps, but rather to exasperate our publick differences, and inflame our miseries; nor doth Dr. Ganden believe it ever will, in fome mens Anti episcopal sense, fince it can never have any vertue equal to, much leffe beyond, or more benign than our former Laws of God and man, our Covenants and Oaths both civil and facred. I pray God we keep within thefe bounds, we shall need no charm or spell of such new found Covenints, or Engagements, or Abjurations, to keep out mischief and miser; I am sure, without a Spirit of prophese, or infallibility, that the urging of this Covenant to new and exotick senses, contrary to our former Laws, and good constitution, in Church and Kingdom, against Eishops and regular Episcopicy, will ever keep our wounds (now well closed) open, raw, and festered; but I hope the goodnesse of God and the wisdom of the King and Parliament, will be better to us than many of the first coveninters intended, who certainly aimed wholly to swallow up the authority and revenues of Bishops, and all Cathedrals; The first as the feathers, or the skin, was to be shared among the poor preaching Presbyters, the other as the fat carcase among the rich ruling Elders the better to set off their weary office, and Ecclesiastical Majesty, which must needs set up blew aprons to govern the Church, instead of Lawn-sleeves.

¿. In the next reflection of Dr. Gaudens upon of the after the Covenant, Mr. Grafton wishes he had been at bifflings of the Doctors elbow, when he mentioned the after the Covebaffilings of the Covenant, in the Cromwellian and by M Grafera.

Independent

Independent reign, or indeed in the Inter-regnum of all Law, Religion, and publick honesty or Justice: He allayes the odium, by saying Bradshaw did not object non-covenanting to the King; That the houses were graciously content to accept his Majestres concessions and submissions without his covenanting. Truly they were very mannerly, to give the King a little breath after so long baiting him; that Covenanters were pulled out of the house by the Ears; that the lusts of some Souldiers sirst committed the rape upon this modest Virgin, and

unspotted Covenant.

§. Yet under Mr. Graftons favour, the vote of non-Addresses against the King, were passed by Covenanters as yet unrouted by any military rudenesse; This was pretty nigh the prison, and block, and far from preservation of the person and dignity of his Majesty. The Covenant was by Sir Henry Vane and others, interpreted both in Print and Practice, with large dispensations of Loyalty, in-case the King did not preserve what any prevalent faction called true Religion, though far wide or short of that which was established in England, whose fence at least the Covenant pulled up, as to Church Government, in fome mens designs and sense, yes and de facto too; And truly as Mr. Grafton confesseth, the Covenant suffered, by force and policy; so Dr. Gauden saves it began and prevailed by them; He Queries by what Argument of Reason and Religion it was everblasted; Let him read the Oxford Queries, & others; I believe they will stick in his teeth, or break them before he chew and swallow them: for he hath but weak jaws, though he may have good appetite and

and digestion; Dr. Gauden queres also by what Arguments of right reason and Religion, by what Law of God or Man, by what commendable precedent, or to what good ends and uses was the Covenant founded or improved, what was King or Parliament, Church and State, or any honest man be-

nefited by it?

ving run themselves out of breath, and being now hunted to a bay by the insolent Army, by eager Independents, and Fanatick sactions, sled for Sanctuary to the Covenant, and to the King for a Treaty, that they might not be taken in the traps and pinfolds of perjurious engagements and abjurations; So the scots more adventurously than valiantly or successfully, with Mr. Love and some other puny projectors in England, sought to buoy up the baffled and sinking Interests of the Covenant in a Presbyterian sense; especially when they fancied the Kings necessities would invite him to embarque in that bottom, or to sink for fear; imagining all the old Ark of Episcopacy was shipmracked past recovery.

of his restauration to the Covenanters, in the Presbyterian sense and strain; Tis well they have had a mind and an occasion to make some reparation for the former detriment they gave him; For this combination and interest against Episcopacy, without doubt, first damnissed and destroyed the former K ng, of which I have greater grounds than it is sit to tell all the world: I pray God the sober Covenanters persevere in their now Loyal moderation, who pretend readinesse to comply with regular B b

Episcopacy; But it will be the Kings and Parliaments wisdom, not to trust too much to any mens good natures; I doubt some will be prone to abate much of their Loyalty, if the King really set up ancient and legal Episcopacy, according to the best constitution of our Lawes, and the pattern of the best Churches of old, to which the Church of England

was nearest conformed of any reformed. 6. Nor is Dr. Cauden so Illogical, or Atheological, as to infer a nulling of all things in the Covenant by the Apostacy or perversnesse of some men who took it, nor yet by the rigour of others, who now urge it, (intemporitus mollioribus (melioribus) to such a rude and unjust Anti-Episcopal sense, from which Dr. Gauden seeks to restrain it; yea Reason, Law, and all Conscience do restrain it from such a sense, or else they null and vacate it, so far as it is novel, factious, unmalluable, and irreconcileable to the just interest of Church and State, of King and Bishops, to the custome and constitution of this and all other ancient Churches, who never used nor dreamed of Presbyters, as any headlesse government of Christs church, apart from, and insubordinate to, much leffe opposed against the Apostolick incressional bonour, and ordinaryeminency of Episcopal authority; To which if Mr. Grafton and other honest men will cheerfully submit, according to Laws Ecclesiastical and civil, the dispute about the Covenant is at an end; we shall not need to contend any more, but onely to exceed one another in Piety, Love, and Loyalty, it arest of the ist Comion, which strife will better become us all as Men, and Christians, and Ministers.

After

After this bickering of the fallacious Libeller Libel page (in order to make good his fourth Proposition, That 12. Dr. Gaudens main design is wholly to vilisse, make Graston p. 17 odious, and destroy the Covenant) He seeks to reconling the Cocile the Covenant, with the former Oaths taken by renant 10 former legal the King, or the clergy, or other of the Kings Sub-authority. jects, with which he confesseth the Covenant, as a late invention and preter-legal imposition, ought not in Conscience to enterfere, which many were very jealous of; especially when they heard it urged by some to an extirpation of the ancient honour, just authority, and legal right, due by our

Law to Bishops and Fpiscopacy.

§. To which (beyond all peradventure) the late pious King was bound by his folemn Oath at his coronation; with which no Papal, popular, or Presbyterian power can dispense; especially since it was not a temporary Oath, as occasion and time did invite; but it was founded on moral, and those eternal principles of justice, which every King is by Law and Conscience bound to do, as to every Subject, so specially to the worthy Clergy, because in doing them justice, he doth it to his own soul, and to the souls of all his Subjects, yea to the whole Church; yea to Christ himself, and to God, who is concerned as in his anointed, so in his Prophets, that no harm or injury be done to them.

§. Nor is his present Majesty (as Mr. Grafton seems to reply) any way absolved from these tyes of conscience, to the loyal Clergy, the reverend Bishops, and others in England, by any forced or passive taking of the Covenant in Scotland, For as no after. Outh can vacate the just bond of a former, yet in.

Bb 2 force;

force; So nor can any Oath, Vow, or Covenant, be lawfully taken or kept, that shall either pretend to absolve a Prince, or any man from the moral obligations of justice and duty to God or Man; or which shall oblige him to do any thing contrary to what is morally good, or legally just and due: If the Covenant be thus interpreted, and executed in an injurious and sacrilegious sense, (as some would have it) to strip and spoil any one Bishop, or other honest man of his estate, liberty, or honour, no way forfeited by him, it will become a band of iniquity, a snare to sin, and a burden for oppression; And must needs be so far unlawful, by God and mans Laws, utterly null and void as to any obligation upon the foul of any King or Subject.

King, and by his Ma-

of the union f. But the Libeller very briskly demands, sup-between loy-posing the Covenant to be against all Episcopacy, alty to the what is that to our Oathes of Allegiance and Suprema-King, and subordinati- cy? Can no man be true to Kings, but he that is for on to Episec-Bishops? and those that most eagerly destroyed pal authority Bishops, made no bones to kill the King, and expel his Posterity; Tis true indeed, those that durst buy jesties Laws. Bishops Lands, did never stick at Kings; and yet we see many Covenanters were at last zealous for the King! &c. So Mr. Grafton, in a calmer way, fayes, non constat; it appears not how there should be any contradiction found between the Covenant (as against Episcopal Interests) and the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

Answ. To both these Dr. Gauden replies, That if the Covenant be urged by a Presbyterian rigor, against the lawful Authority, just rights and pristine honor of Bishops and Episcopacy (against which

in-

injurious and perfidious sense Doctor Gauden contends) it is not onely to be suspected, but so far flatly condemned, as unlawful; and diametrally thwarting former lawful Oaths of King and Subjects; besides the rules of moral justice & common honesty. 1. The Oath of Allegiance binds us to pay to the King all that duty, which by the Law we owe to him, both in affive and poffive obedience; which no Covenanter can duly perform, if by that Covenant he fancy himself bound against that part of the rule of his obedience; namely, the Laws which concern those Governours, and that government of the Church, which is, and ought in all Conscience and honour for the main) to be established in the way of Episcopicy; The rigid Anti-episcopal Covenanter seemed readier to destroy all Bishops and Episcopacy, yea and all Kings with Monarchy, rather than obey Bishops, and in them the King, according to Law; §. Which is evidently proved by the rigorous and riotous practices of those hot-headed Covenanters, who made it their work to plunder and imprisen Bisheps. to reut and destroy them all, to exantorate them from all office in the Church as Bishops, to cut off all succession, to tear from them their estates, houses and lands, belonging to their persons and dignity; In fine, to use, or rather abuse grate, learned, godly, aged and most worthy men, so as was not fit in a land of Righteousnesse to have used the meanest cobler; and all this commanded or done by fuch as had taken the Oath of Allegiance to the King, to ferve him faithfully and his Ministers in Church and State, according to Law; He accordingly commands them to let Bishops and the Laws for them continue continue as of right they ought; They labour might and main to overthrow both, in compliance to the Covenant, but in real contradiction to their outh of Allegiance, bringing in, fetting up, and obeying an Ecclesiastical and civil power, above yea and against the King, and his Laws yet in force.

§. And for the Oath of Supremacy, which binds the Subject to the agnition of, and subjection to that chief authority, which the King by Law hath in Ecclesiastical, as well as civil assairs, so far as conceras that externum dominium, policy, power, or Empire, which requires, enables, and protects every one in doing their place and duty, in things Spiri. tual or Ecclesiastical, as well as fecular and civil; How can the Covenant conform to this Oath, if it be urged in such a sense against Episcopacy, and Bishops doing their duty, according to Law, that they shall not have any office, power, or estate left them as Bishops; no nor the King either liberty or power to protest them, and their either rights or authority in the Church; Such sense and practices doubtlesse are diametrally opposite to the Oath of Supremacy, and set up a superiour power above the King's, in things Ecclesiastical, not that of one in the Pope's of Rome, but that of the many Popeleis men, of popular (Presbyterian or Independent) principles, who refolved either to rule or ruine both King and People, Bishops and Presbyters, Church and Kingdom; I shall not need further to instance in the Oath of canonical obedience, by which Ministers were bound in licitis & honestis to obey their Bishops actively, and in other things to suffer without sedition or faction against their office and authority. Either

fense as is subordinate to these oaths and duties in them enjoyned, to Bishops, to the rule, and to God, which will end the controversie; or else confesse these supersetations of any novel leagues, vowes, and covenants, repugnant to former lawful oaths, must so far as such, be necessarily null and void in law and conscience, without any charge of manifest blasphemie, which the ridiculous Libeller vaunts,

but proves not at all.

§ Declare then (O you moderate Presbyterians) and you fober covenanters, your loyal quiescency under Episcopacy, in its just authority, of which the Laws are the most impartial Judges; let the Bishops and other Church-men have their rights of estate and honour restored, as is by Laws of God and man due; Dr. Ganden will no more molest you, or your Covenant; He shall be glad to see that fulfilled which the lewd Libeller is forced, page 7. to confelle, That the (ovenant is so far from any sense or intention to extingate any Episcopacy that is truly Apostolick and They are Primitive, agreeable to found doctrine, and the pomer of forced to bring the Cogodlineffe, that it plainly includes, rather a bin ling of venant to all Covenanters to endeavour by all lawful wayes to Episcopacy. procure it, which feems also the sense of Mr. Graft. n in his fober mode.)

but most unworthy the mouth or pen of such a putid Libeller, such an unautoritative Anonymus! It is as a jewel in a swines snout; Mr. Grafton; I believe, may mean honestly, but the Libeller is a droll, and will equivocate, by his if there be any such Episcopacy &c. He will never esteem any Episcopacy primitive,

which is not pure, and persecuted; For the Anatomist is such a sworn friend, servant and slave to the Sacrilegious Dr. Burges, that he will never consent, that there shall ever be such an Episcopacy procured by his covenanting help, which will deprive Dr. Bruges of his pleasant Bishops Land and Houses.

The English Episcopacy the same with the Ancients

Nor dare this false and impudent Libeller, shew his face, and deny, but we had in the Church of England (faving the bonds and distresses of primitive Bishops, which of late years have also befaln ours) fuch Bishops as every way equaled those of the first 300. years, and those of the next 300. most flourishing time of the Church; yea, and the Episcopacy setled in the Church of England, was for the main of the ends, offices, uses, power and authority, such as all antiguity describes to us: This Anatomist like a varlet, is concerned to defame all our Bishops, and all our loyal Episcopal Government, because they might possi. bly have some decent Customs, civil Priviledges, and outward Ornaments different from those Primitive Bishops; but they had the same substance: Their nature, gifts, grace, authority, office, use and ends the same, though in some outward circumstances they might vary.

Which truth, if this scursilous Libeller can be ignorant of, as he pretends by his if, let him ask his Dr. Burges, an Episcopal Divine of old, ordained, possibly consirmed by Eishops more than once (I suppose) sworn to Bishops as omaing and submitting to their lawful power; which so grave and learned a Doctor would not have done

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fure, meerly to gain a brace of good livings, if hee had not in his conscience, as well as in his writings heretofore justified that ancient Episcopacy which was Established by laws in England; Sure the man though a Sacrilegist, is not (yet) fuch a through-pac'd Apostate as to have renounced his Episcopal Ordination, and in stead of Bishops Palms to have fallen under Presbyterian fists; nor could this Dr. Burges (an oracle sure to this Libeller) be so blind a buzzard as to see in all England no other quiet Annet Page fober and prudent Bishop but Dr. Juxon of London; 12, did none preach, write, live, do the duty of a Bishop but only He? Tis well if that bleffed Prelate, (whom the Libeller dare own with respect) continue still in his and Dr. Eurges favour, now he is Arch-Bishop of Canterbury; But possibly his Lordthip may do Dr. Burges as good turns (in fome other way equivalent to compurgation) as he did when he was bishop of London; The truth is, that venerable Prelate was ever thought of a mild gentle temper, and possibly had not a whip smart enough for the back of some petulant and wanton Asses who are prone now unfeafonably to famn upon him, rather to his reproach than his honour.

¿. Besides all this, which is justly reflected upon The practice the Covenant, as (in some mens sence inconsistent of many Cowith the Oath, of Allegiance and Supremacy, by which cause of the Subjects are bound to obey as well, as own the oaths of Al-Kings lawfull Authority in Church and State) there legiance and Supremicy. wanted not, as I formerly touched, even those who found out limitations, yea and pleaded dispensations by the antiquity of the Covenant, for their fworn Allegiance to preserve the King; for they pinched up their duty to this point, not in their own, but

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in his Majesties preservation of true Religion, of which if they and their faction judged the King to sayle, in what sence so ever they took true Religion, Adum est de fidelitate, they had power to give by the Covenant a bill of divorce to their Allegiance; yea that the King perfifted to preferve Bishops and their both office and estates in England, they would exclaim, he did not preserve true Religion, which was only to be kept in the new eask of Presbytery and Independency; The old vessel of Episcopacy they pretended was fo weak and decayed, that there was no mending it; indeed they had a mind to fill their Terces and Runlets, out of that Tun, and to draw out all the Sweet of authority, riches and honour, which they knew had for many ages (as the wine in the tun of Heidelberg) been preserved, without being ever quite exhausted; But the misery was, not onely these new vessels brake, as unable to hold the Spirits of the old wine, but the good wine it felf of church Government was at length fo spilt and wasted, as to its pristine virtue and spirit, that it came to nothing, nor can ever recover its vigor, till refunded into its pristine consistence of Episco pal authority and eminency, assisted by the presence and counsel of grave and select Presbyters.

of the oath not the invention or injunction of Bithops, as is of Canonical obedience.

pretended, but of the fupreme authority in this Nation, and binding no further then things lawfull by Gods and mans Law. Its force must needs continue upon the takers as obligatory to such obedience and submission to Bishops; nor can ye after Covenant either dissolve that oath or absolve the

fworn

fworn clergy from the duties of it, to be performed in due time and place as required of them; The Libeller indeed gapes as wide, and strains as fore to cast up this Oath and clear himself wholly ofit, as the Whale did when he eased its maw of Jonah; but in vaine; for instead of reasoning against the oath (which could not but be Lawfull, since limited to licita et honesta, and by lawfull authority imposed, he falls a rayling like an infolent fellow, not only against our Bifhops, the worst of which was much his better, but of all our late episcopacy which he labours most passionately to be rid of, because indeed to that legal and Evangelical Episcopacy belonged of right the Lands and Houses which his Dr. Burges hath so good a share in.

§. Thus having only spit at, but not disputed any thing against that oath, with which its probable he was more then once sworn; He very politickly, as a drunkard doth his snuffs, casts away that oath, with a farewell such an oath; This is the complement of a foul not much concerned in any oath, which he hath once lawfully taken, as that all were to be slighted but this Covenant 3 But oaths once lawfully taken, are not so easily shaken of; They stick faster upon conscience, than the shackels on prisoners leggs, or deserved brands on the hands and foreheads of perjurious Apostates and fellonious

Sacrilegists.

i. To the last Sceptical question which in this paragraph the Libeller makes (with hopes to Perliaments encourage the legislative power, to change Govern- of England, ment by Bishops) which will be much to the ad-to abolish Episcopacy. vantage of his Friend Dr. Eurges who hath fought

to change the property of Bishops estates; Dr. Gaudens answer is, first he should have done plainly and honestly to have stayd his Sacritegious purchase till the Legislative Power had indeed changed the Government by Episcopacy, which is not yet done; and so what is done without it, is not lawfull. 2. What the power of Parliaments, the King, Lerds, & Commons, is, Dr. Gauden will not dispute; But this he peremtorily determines, that they have no prudent morall religious and lawfull power to change and Ancient universal and excellent Government by Bishops, to any that is as new and Schismatical, so far worse and unsuitable to England every way. Christian Kings and their Parliaments are obliged to the Laws of God, and Rules of Christian piety and polity too, of which the whole Church in its Primitive example and constant custome is the best interpreter; as no legislative power is empoweed by GodsLaws to bring in Heresie and errour, & superstition; so nor Schism, faction or confusion by eauselesly nuding, or taking from the essentials of found doctrine and Christian communion, ever owned and maintained in the Church of Christ; Nor is this censure any condemning of the Churches of Christ, which have layd as he pretends, Episcopacy aside; For they are few, if any of good esteem, that have done so, by choise, but only pleading the excuse of necessity, where either popular prejudices, or Princes covetousness and aversnesse will not permit the Churches under them to have such Bishops and Episcopacy as they do approve, desire and prefer before any other Government, if they could obtain it.

d. Which judgement and vote of the best reformed Churches wanting Bishops, frees them from the guilt of Schism, or factions and voluntary separation from the Catholick custome, or Episcopal Communion, which they venerate and preserve toward those Reformed Churches, which as England and many others, preserve the pristine governm.nt of Fpiscopacy, which the power of Parliaments in England may reform; but (I humbly conceive) they cannot de jure, of right, with honour, prudence, and conscience, ruine, or extirpate, since no Religion or Reason can ever make it either necessary or convenient fo to do; Nor can the Covenant (which hath no legislative authority on it) pretend a power fo to do; nor ought its meaning and intent to be fo urged, contrary to the duty of Subjects to their Kings, and of Presbyters to their Bishops, and of people to both; which was that Dr. Ganden had proved at first, in order to reconcile the Covenant with Episcopacy.

§. And this may suffice for a reply to both these of Episcopa-Inquisitions, as to the weak and Plebeian re-party, cy as pointthey make against Dr. Gaudens seventh jealousse, that cholick.

if the Covenant founds wholly Anti-epifcopul, it will favour strongly as 8 chismatical, that is, needlesse ferration from Catholick custome and Communion.

of Catholick, are popular and impertinent; For that Church may have, and truly hath, some things so Catholick and Christian in it, as will make those both unchristian and Antichristian, who upon no other ground reject them; It is no Magistery but sober

fober Truth becomes a Minister of Christ, to affert the universal Tradition, both of judgement and practice, ever eminent in the Church of Christ, as to the use and authority of Episcopal government, as well as of Infant-Baptism, the Lords day, and the Scripture canon; Nor is the Notion of Episcopal authority obscure, what it means, as Mr. Grafton pretends; All Histories of the Church clear it, nor was either Dr. Reynolds, Bishop Usher, Mr. Calvin, Bishop Tewel, Zanchy, Diodate or Blundel against it, asto ordination, confirmation, and jurisaittion, as managed principally by Bishops, even from the Apostles daies, without any instance of any setled Church without them; not as Masters and Lords, but as Pastors, Brethren, and Fathers, over the several degrees of Presbyters and People; till the loubelling Libeller doth prove to the contrary, he must be esteemed by Dr. Gauden, magnus Apollyon, a meer Abaddon, a cruel schismatick, seeking to destroy an excellent part of the Churches policy, honour, order, and government, which Episcopacy and Bishops ever were, not in an equivocal and levelling sense, to confound Bishops and Presbyters by a filly Logomachy, or cavil of names, but by a real, and rational difference of place, honour, office, authority, and use in the Church of Christ, which no learned man can doubt of, nor ingenuous man deny.

Offestraining the Covenant to a fense (moral and lawful,

o. The eighth difficulty which Dr. Ganden urged as to some mens dangerous restriction of the Covenant, seems to presse heavy on both the Anatomist and the Analeptist; neither of them can deny what is affirmed by Dr. Ganden, that nothing can bind in such Covenants, but that which is materially lam-

ful in them; this binds by the private personal and spontaneous susception, although there be not any publick lawful anthority impoling, which the Covimant wants, and so it hath no publick and national or Jucceffional obligation, which just decerning of what is meral and judicial, in fore externo and interno, valid and obligatory, if the Libeller had had the wit to diftir guith, and the honesty to own, he would not have cryed out of jugling, an Art in which he is well skilled; If any man have a mind to take the Covenant even now, he may do it upon his private fatisfaction, as to the matter and sense of it; but fure there is no Magistrate in England, who by any Law can require it of him, as a publick imposition; If the Libeller be yet blind, sure his nose hangs in his light.

S. Little Mr. Grafton here after some shuffling and Mr. Graftons confusion (as is his custome in arguing) definitively right against refolves (as if he had been in the bosom of those the whole Hierarchy of that first composed the Covenant) that it expresly the Church binds against the very form and Fabrick of the late of England, Hierarchy, by Laws established in England, and not against its abuses, excesses, or defects onely; as if the integral constitution of the Church, as Episcopal, were to be quite pulled down, and a new form oftablifted, of his and other good mens modelling;

language, without any lisp or sibboleth.

§. But good Mr. Grafton, if abuses, excesses, and defects of our Episcopal former constitution or execution be reformed, what can remain but the good, which you fay, is fit to be used? Can any man with judgement and Conscience covenant against the good,

This is to speak out, true-blew high Presbyterian

good, and carry on his endeavours against it, which he must do, who will go beyond the abuses and Insuriances (as some more moderate confine their fense of the Covenant, in their answer to the Kings late Declaration) but who shall judge of what is good and fit to be retained and used? fure Mr. Graften and his fraternity intend to be the cenfors. What if the Supream power do judge the Fabrick of Episcopacy for the main to be very good, (and sure they did so, when they so long retained and established it by many laws) How dare any conscientious Covenanter go about to extirpate it (in case they dislike the whole frame) further than to pray and petition, if he be unsatisfied? which petitioning Covenanter would never have burt Bishops, nor got away their estates. If Mr. Grafton be cured of his diseases, is it not enough to justifie his Physician? Must his whole body be taken in pieces, codled and par-boyled, as Medea did Jasons, or he will not believe himself healed? This is so wild and violent a fancy as I am forry to find in a person pretending to discretion; for this is to engage the begot Covenanters never to be quiet in the point of Episcopal government; if any name or thing remains, they will still cryThis is none of the good materials, this is part of the old Fabrick, which we covenanted to destroy; Sure if the Covenant and Covenanters be capable of no lofter sense, they will hardly be reconciled to that Episcopacy, which the wise and good Laws of England had established, agreeable to Primitive and Catholick patterns; Hence they will be ever either pragmatical, to bring in their own new forms, or repugnant and restive against that which now is, and

and for the main ever will I hope be as best, established in the Church by the Kings and Parliaments and Convocations of England, who may as foon hope to fit the Moon with a coat, as to fuit Church givernment to such mens proud and pragmatick funcies, who dare not onely to dispute, but to distate to their superiors and betters both in Church and State, what they would have abolished, and what preserved; This is not the modesty of the sober Presbyterians, who I am sure are much disposed to, and desirous of Fpiscopal government, with its due regulations, and legal administrations; but it is rather the impatient ambition of levelling, seditious and unquiet spirits, who never think any thing well done, till they have quite undone all; as the Taylor that fnipt the Welft-mans fuit at last into a button; 6. Nor would Mr. Grafton have adventured with Mr Graftons as little reason as modesty and moderation, thus didarcrian presumption far to have expressed the design of his rigid party, in Church if he and they had not presumed more of the government Kings indulgence, than of his judgement, which vajesties furely prefers Episcopacy before any other way of judgement Church government, as his actions proclaim, in ma- and practice. king and translating and confirming Bishops; For The suffifica-which action worthvof a Christian King, and a tion of the mersing Father of the Church, his Majesty hath the Kings judge-great examples and good consciences no lesse than practice in policy of his excellent Father, his learned Grandfather point of Ethe renowned Q. Elizabeth, the religious and first repiscopacy. forming King Edward, yea all our first Martyrly reformers, all following Parliaments; yea all the pra. Gices of all Christian Kings and Emperours of elder and later ages, yea of all the Fathers of the Church,

and of all Christian Churches from the beginning, in all ages and places (as in England) to this day; yea and doubtlels he hath the institution of Christ, in the 12. and 70. Also the practice of the great Apostles, who were chief occumenical Bishops, and of their successors, still principal Bishops, above and besides Presbyters, and this in the very times of some of the Apostles, and by their appointment, as Bishop Osher and others prove out of the testimonics of the ancients; yea and his Majesty hath the pattern and proportion of divine policy, in the old Testament and Church of the Jews, agreeable to the tenour of the word of the God, who is a God of wisdom, order, and good government, as well as of truth, besides the considerations of the present want of that Government, the inconsistence of any other, with Englands laws and tempers.

s. After all which great and innumerable advantages, the late rudenesse and ruines, the tragedies and consustions which have followed its absence, all which are sufficient to establish the Kings Conscience, and hasten his prone care to restore Episcopacy and its rights) it were further a strange and pittiful degrading of his Royal Majesty, if instead of maintaining learned, grave, and worthy Bishops according to Law, to be honourable fathers and Governours of the Church under him, and if instead of his own supream and sacred Honour, to be (as his pious predecessors were) a nursing Father of these Fathers, and their obedient sons his Clergy, to make himself a ward and minor to some petty presbyters, and their juncto's or classes, who neither in preaching nor praying, many of them do own

the Kings Supremacy, because themselves it seems affett fuch a Supream Church government and discipline of Jesus Christ, as must by them be managed above, yea without and against the King, if need be; which old leaven, and ambitious principle of unruly Spirits long ago discovered, and of late violently managed even to blood, his Majesty shall do well then to nourish, when he hath a mind to be a Subject to his Subjects, yea and the very bran of them; men most-what of the coursest Plebeian, and rudest spirits, who are not to be won by good words, or convinced by fair disputes, but they must be ruled with a rod of iron, that just severity of power, which God and the Law have put into his Majesties hands; For if he still ask some mens crowing brains, how he shall rule Church and State, they will never resolve him, till after many odd and new essays, they have dissolved all into Anarchy and confusion again, as his late Majesty and all our miserable experiences have taught all honest and wise men to their coft.

S. If Mr. Grafton and his rigid covenanting Pref- and proud byters be of these severe Principles, and castigating severity of resolutions, if these be his rods for Kings and Bi-Mr. Grasten. shops, they should do well to find out another England, for out of oll England they have not yet, nor are like in hast to drive out Fpiscopacy and Bishops, as they sometimes hoped, either by the Scotch fword, which at last wounded themselves, or by the ranknesse and rigor of the Covenant, whose sense it feems they have a mind to raife to an haugoust, beyond what others of more moderate spirits and palates, desire or design. Dd 2

6. This

5. This just rebuke I thought fit in charity to use, not only to repress the pertnes and petulancy of this Presbyterian distemper, which dares yet to threaten, whether the King and Parliament will or no, a demolition and destruction to the whole frame of our pristine Episcopacy (which for the main was excellent (as appears in the reformatio legum Ecclesiasticarum in Anglia; prepared in Edward the 6. dayes. Also in Dr. Cosins his learned Tables dedicated to King James, belides our long happy experience of Gods blefings to Church and State by it and under it;) But also in vindication of his Majesties Supremacy, and the whole Nations liberty, which must not now after so long a storme be by obscure and petty Presbyters exposed a new to such dangers and distructions, as some Fanatick Innovators threatens to Church and State, under pretence (for. footh) of a Covenant, which hath no legal stamp of humane authority on it, nor yet of any moral or divine precept, unless its sense be honestly, humbly, & obedintially reduced to that which agrees to the Law of God and of this Kingdome, concluding o. bedience to the King and all Lawfull Superiors under him and so to Bishops in all things, not moral. ly contrary to the Word of God; For Political Coremonial and Circumstantial variations, do break no squares, nor make things inconsistent, either with Gods Word, or a good Conscience; where God hath left Liberty and Authority to his Church and the chief governours of it, Kings or Bishops to order things as they shall judge most decent and convenient, for the publick good and peace of Church and State. 6. Both

§. Both which (beyond all peradventure) as to your Order, Dignity, Honour and Happinesse, are not to be contrived or maintained in England by any way of Church government, save that of regular ipilcopacy, which will effectually do the good work defired by all honest men, and all loyal Coveninters; If the Church be but furnished with fuch Bishops, and they with fuch homeur and auchority, as well as prudence, indufy and moderation as are necessary for the great ends of Church government, also for the distempers of the times, and the exp. Astronof all good men, who are as weary of schifmes, as of civil warrs: And are no more concerned in the Scotch Presbytery, than the Scots Covenanters are in the English Epifcopacy.

§. Having thus a little strapped the sweetnesse general air of Mr. Graiton, and muzled the mouth of the bark on vindicaing, and as he thinks, biring Libeller. Dr. Gan-ted as to the den comes to the ninth reflection; which aftrins, firength of that the Scripture Authority, recommends to us the Covebut one grand religious woral Covenant; and this nant never taken by people, but either by Gods immediate command, or renewed and infused after the Publick lotles and Apostasics of times, either by the command of the Jupreme power, as by some Prophet immediately fent from God, and working Miracles: None of which either, as to divine miffion, or the Kings commission, can be alleaged for the Covenant, fo as to make it of Publique Religious Authority.

6. Here the rabbid Libeller unhappily opens with the foul words of Harlot, and Whore, with whose Dd3 manners

manners probably he may be long acquainted, their names are so near his tongue and pen, as if he had compurgated more then once; There he calls Dr. Gauden a deceiver and proves it, because, Jos. 9.15. There was a civil or politick covenant made betwixt the Princes of Israel and the Gibeonites without Joshuas privity at first. d. For answer, I must ask where is the forehead of this sophister? So there might be many hundred secular and humane covenants or civil Leagues between Nations, Kings and Kingdoms, as in Davids and Solomons times, which yet were no facred, new or or renewed Religious National Covenants, which the body politick, or some parts of it, took without the head or chief Governour; The thing that the Libeller must prove, or else he is the deceiver.

§. Another Essay he hath to prove, there were several other Religious Covenants, besides that one in which God engaged his people to himself, & himself to them, is from Jer. 50.5. Where his concordance shewing him the word Covenant, he presently fancies a new one of different kind, when that was but an humble and penetential renewing of that first and onely holy Covenant wherewith the people of Israel were engaged to God, and God to them, upon their keeping his Covenant; Nor is the word Covenant in all the old Testament used in the plurall number, there being but one ever given or owned by the one, and only true God.

1. After this the Libeller talks of his omitting fundry other covenants, which he can no where find, but in his ficticious fancy; And hath the

cavilling

cavilling impudence to deny that Moses under God was King in Jesurun, that is supreme in civil rower and Administration under God, 3. At last he turns Cat in pan, and confesseth there was but one legal Covenant which included all the moral, pointical and ceremonial appointments of God; as circumcission, Passover, sacrifices, Temple, sessivals. Oc. Yet he brings in these particulars as distinct and oft renewed Covenants, which is not to argue against any thing, but his own folly and impudence, for all these belong to that one legal Covenant, as much as his singers and ears belong to his body or head; But the Libeller was only to vapour and sophisticate, nor hath he any better ware in his budget.

3. Mr. Graf, here runs in a calmer, but not clearer Page 20, stream, than the Libeller; And desires a demon-Stration to prove that, that one compleat and grand Covenant once given by God to the Jews, was the onely rule and dictate of what matter they should Covenant; He may as well ask a Demonstration to prove, there is but one God, and one true Religion for the substance and main, and this one God the Author of this one Religion; All which are confessed by all, but Athists and volytheists, if he means as to the limeness of the words formably used in their renewing this Covenant, either by repentings of their Apoltacy, or repeated celebrations of it, it needs no answer, the question is so frivolous; for all they did or said as to variety of expressions or circumst inces, did not, nor could not alter that our divinely given Covenant, but were confined to it, and morally measured by it; For it included. all moral duties to God and man.

§. There

§. Their private Covenants and spontaneous vows also had their Rules and limits, as well as force & vigour, from this being void if repugnant to it, or firm if consonant with it; So that Mr. Grafton may as well seek for more Sons than one, as more Covenants moral and religious appointed by

God, whose name is one.

6 Nor had there needed fuch variety of compo-Sures, such heaps and cumulations of 666. words in this new Scotch Covenant, if all men had intended fimply Gods one truly Covenant, there needed no more than to have obliged our selves to live according to the word of God, and the Laws of the Land; But these generals would not serve some mens designes who must down with Bishops, and others with Kings, to get their estates and power; Against neither of which any word of God commands us no Covenant, but to submit to and ober them, so that neither the particular matter of the Covenant nor the phrase and form or words, are either expressed or warranted by the word of God. (as Mr. Grafton affirms) if it be not reduced to fuch a moral and just sense, as becomes honest men, good Christians and loyal subjetts; The first may not by Gods word do injury to any man, and so not to Bishops, who have been and were in England the best of men. The second cannor schismatise from the Catholick use and custom of all the Churches of Christ (and his own particular) in things conform to Christs word. The third cannot rudely resolve and Covenant to alter the Laws of the Land, good or bad, without and against the will of the King; Unless the Covenant be turned

to these three harmonies Dr. Gauden cannot look upon it in its matter, forme or authority, as other than the petty composure of a few pragmatical folintians compared to the grandure of this Church and ampleness of this Kingdome; Tis certain, neither En Mer Bishop, neither full and free Parliament, nor national Synod or Convention, ever either invented or composed or imposed this Covenant. S. Nor can there be any thing in it considerable as to conscience, further than some mens, & all these but subject, private, personal, and spontaneous, declaring before God the ferfe of their duty to God and man, which they profelled as in Gods presence they would endeavour to perform, as became them, with in the bounds of Gods and mans Laws; How this could bind or enable any men to do what fome have done, and still defire to do violently, injurioufly, facrilegioufly, against the excellent Bishops and the whole Ecclesiastical state of this Church of England, I cannot see, nor Mr. Grafton neither, though he put on his Presbyterian Speciacles, made a Fdinbrough; As for the Libeller and Dr. Burger, they have so many great Beams and stones of Lishops and Deans houses in their eves, so much of their Far b and Lands in their learts, that there is no expecking any right reason or Religion from them, till their fat hearts be made leaner, and their heavy purses somthing lighter.

o. The next cavil made against Dr. Gaudens of the A-just reflection upon the Covenant, as a thing no perfact of way necessary to be set up with so much Religious the Church of England pomp and solemnity, as that it were a National resupp sed by two (after Apostacy) either to the true God, or the libeller to the true Religion as Christian and resormed, Govenanters

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or to the true worship of him, which affection is most evident false, and none but such ignorant heade, or impudent faces, or factions spiritz, or fanatick fancies, as this Libeller, can charge the Church of Fngland to have in any fuch way Apostatized either in its Kings, or its Parliaments, or its Synods, or its Bishops, or its Clergy, or its people, by any either explicite decree, and verbal, de-claration of such a defection, or by any tacite and general practice owned by them, and so meriting either the censure of a National Apostacy, or the antidote of fuch an unnational and Illegal Covenant; nor can any but an ingratefull fire-brand call it as the bleffing of on Idol, Dr. Gandens bleffing of the true God, for his great mercy in keeping this Church and Kingdoms from any Publique Apoftacy, against which the last Convocation most eminently declared against Idolatry, Superstition or Popery. S. The truth is, it was not the healing of any suspected or feared Apostucy, from the true Reformed Religion of the Church of England, who e Dectrine, devotion and Church Discipline is the same it was at first Reformation, which kind. led and blew up our fires, but rather an Impatient desire of some men to bring in (as Cacus did Hircules to his Oxen) their long defired, and long by Law obstructed novilties in Church and State; This was the (Suraus na in rgi organian) formative and excecutive Power, prevailing in many mens minds, to bring in and fet up that Covenant, after they had by correspondence with some of the scots of the Presbyterian party, invited them into the same ends. Add. A. A. Dr. Ganden denies not, but some

05 Vid addition A,A. Clergy men in Place and Fower were feemingly

very

very studious (and it may be less discreetly) to advance the ourward decency, reverence and folemnity of (as they thought) Gods honfe, worthip and stroice, beyond what was either by Law enjoyned or generally observed in former times; what their hearts and intents were, he leaves to God; Nor did himself heretofore want his vulgar jealousse, while at a greater distance from their declared judgements; But for their doctrine and their outward Publique Actions or Injunctions, as to any things of ceremonious use and observance, either they had the Articles, Laws, Canons and constant customs of this Church and Nation to defend what they did hold or preach, renew and require, or elfe they were easily to be checked and represfed, yea and punished too, according to Law, for any thing Hetrodox inverting or variating from the rule; And this might have been done without any fuch shaking 3. Kingdoms, and putting all into the convultions, Agonies and pains of a travelling Woman, only to bring forth Presbytery to the fecundine of this abortive of Covenant, which if it have all the due features and parts, matter & form of a fiered and folemn National Covenant, in judgement truth and righteousnesse, yet sure it had neither its full time nor due Authority, nor can it well tell who was its firstFather: sure enough they were no very great Grandees though it invited some such to be its godfathers, but indeed the King should have been at the Christning. .. Nor was there any need or hast of such an Engine, either to demolish wholly (as Nir. Grafton tells us the Plot was) the frame of this Church Government, which was E e 2

was and is Fpiscopal, or to bring in in pest-bast with fire and sword, the varity of rank Preshytrie, and its confequents or train, either a popular purity in Church and State, or a many-headed popery; After these red and pale horses, followed the black harfe of poverty and meannels in the clergy, Sacriledge and robbery in the people, of Anarchy, confufion and prophanenels in all. This contempt of the reformed Bishops, Clergy and Religion in England was indeed the high way to Popery.

Addir. A A. The Libellers malicious and false English Lifhops.

6. But the Libeller, to feem learned and zealeus, rather than filly and malicious, charges, at a venture Jundry Eistops, for falling off to too much Popery (as if he could tolerate some in them) both in dodricharge upon nals and devotionals; It sufficeth him to calumniate many, to instance in no one person, or point; only he calls to witness very gravely their Arminian tenets, against which some Papists he f yes, by hear fay, do write, and fo do fome others, as Franciseans and Jesuites write for them, yea and some, may most learned Lutherans; But what is Arminius to Popery, Or to the Covenant? he lived, dif-puted, and died at a great distance from Rome, in a way of Presbyterian discipline, and in cominunion with those (overanters who were first called by themselves the Guenses; All which relations may possibly move this Libeller to be of Armin'us his party, whose opin'ons as to the true state of the controversies (the difficulties pro & con, the danger of engaging too far for or against, either proudly to leffen the necessity and efficacy of Gods grace, or fatally to confine the liberty of industry of mans will, where the understanding is by the outward'

outward means rationally, yea religiously enlightned and morally moved. These and other intricacies which have an holy depth, and high sublim ty in them, capable to humble the most learned and acute disputers, while they see themselves affaulted by so many pregnant Scriptures on either fiele) I am confident, neither this I weller nor his Dr. Furger (as great a sophifter and as little a scholar as he appears) do well understand; nor can fuch buck-flors of holy things, fuch purchafers of Tiffeps Lands and destroyers of their houses, Such circulaters and crafty Merchants in the Church have leifure to study or found the profundity of those comred river, wherein few of the ancient Fathers were resolute, and St. Austin himself hardly reconsileth himself; §. Dr. Ganden here thinks it mode fty and misdom to be migisterially of no side, till he can clear the incumberances, or justifie the hard consequences of either; And for this brace of Iwarn Brethren, the Libeller and Dr. Burges, you inay trust them, they will never much advance or depresse any side, either by their reputation or their disputation; Arminius is out of the reach of their darts, though they may shoot at him with their fools boits.

§. But the Libeller boggles terribly at Altars, Tapers, Candles, with &c. that is, one knows not what, as if our reformed Religion were to be facrificed on those Altars, or tables of the Lord, which antiquity, as in Tertullians time long before Popery, so called by either name, and greatly reverenced, not for their own sakes, but for relation to that sacred mysteric of Christs body and blond in the Eucharist,

for which folemnity they ferved: He stares at those Tapers and Candles, as if they would presently set all Religion on fire, which were never lighted that I faw in the Church of Fngland, but in the went of the Sunglight, and were anciently fet unlighted on the (sumsiper) Lords Table, in memory of those (Antelusani catus) early morning, or midnight communions, which poor Christians had in time of perfecution, when they were forced to use Lamps or Candles, and were as fallly accused for a Dogs pulling down the Taper, and so putting it out, when he skipped at a cruft, in order to make a more modelt way in the dark to Christians promisenous lusts, as this Libeller charges by a cavine impulence fundry Bishops, for falling off to too much Popery, because they retained these things, as they found them of ancient ornamental custome in the Cathedrals of England, and in the Kings Chappel Royal: The man should do well at next barking bout, to tell how much Popery he allowes as enough, and what he blames as too much, or whether he thinks all Popery that is held or done by the Papifts.

§. But to allay (not gratifie) the popularity and petulancy of this Libeller, Dr. Gauden denies

not, & e.vide A.Λ.

§. Nor can the rigid Covenanters, who rant fo against Prelacy, and that Episcopicy in England by much against vertue of their Covenant, any way extricate themselves from that snare, which unawares they run in, as to Schifm and Superstition, against which they no leffe covenanted than against Fovery and Frelacy; since no intre can wash Presbytery as a separation from and ulurpation against, or extirpation of Episcopacy, from

name is as Presbytery as Prelacy.

The Cove-

from the stain of schism, both in an Ecclesiastical sense, as it rends from the unity and uniformity of the Cutholicks Churches, judgements, customs and practice in the government of Epicopacys also in a civil tunse as receding against Law, from what was in England settled by Law, and setting it self up in

the room of Fp. jeonal form I by meer to ce.

s. Nor will treasury wipe oil in its rigid and am attions was the fin of up officion, first meatine, as denving that good which is to in the nature, ora rand le of right Epicope, is and fecondly affirmanvein introducing, yearinpoling that purity as necestary in religious concernments and Feeligh official government, which is not commanded by God, nor ever to effeemed or used by the Church of Christ; 6So that Presbyterywas in as I gha wayof running to Romes Superflitti n, Schifm, Tyranny and usurpation as Prelacy; yea much more, for this was bounded by Laws, and fortified against Popery by an excellent Liturgy, which was a daily wholesom form of both doctrine and direction in English, diametrally contrary to Popish superfitions and errours, which coald not prevail against the Church of England while Liturgy continued, and Episcopacy was managed, as it was by very godly, and learned, yea modest and kumbly mise billoops for the most part; If any were otherwise, their perional defects, not their calling, were to be blamed; But Presbytery was generally most cryed up, and imposed by weak and pullionate men; for the loberest, ablest, and milist Presbyterians do willingly allow, yea and now prefer Fpiscopacy before any Church government, in its lawful use and exercise, which may easily be obtained,

tained, and the inconveniences remedied, by that Soveraign power which Mr. Grafton mentioneth, but is not willing to be ruled by; for while it was able to preserve it self, it hath preserved the sober and good Reformation of England from Retrogradation to Popery, and from the precipitancy or increach. ments of Presbytery, and all other factions novelties, which have no bottom or bounds but the abyfe of popular envies, clamors, ambitions, schisms, and super-Stitions.

§. If Mr. Grafton and his party did bona fide covenant to restore and reform the Church of England to its pristine good Lawes and practices, in Gods name let them keep their Covenant; if they intended faction, innovation, ruine and confusion, by obtruding novel and illegal wayes, let them repent, and pray the thoughts of their hearts, and the words of their mouths, and the injurious works of their hands may be forgiven them; for they were not wife, nor just, nor humble, nor charitable, nor religious, nor loyal, as they ought to have been, and so not fortified in any fuch sense, either by Reason or Religion, by Scripture or Lawes of the Land, as Mr. Grafton gratis affirms.

The Libellers Charch mafick.

§. For the poor Libellers unharmonious foul, discord with who quarrels most lamentably against musick in Churches, it is pitty the Authors or Abetters of fo great discords in this Church and Kingdom as he and his Dr. Burges have been, and still are, should ever be troubled with good musick, but for ever condemned to hear the worst Balleters when they sing most out of tune; indeed weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth are sitter for them; I do not mean that

that in utter darknesse, I pray God forbid, but that of bitter lamentation, unfeigned sorrow, and true repentance, that they may get out of the gall of bitterness, and power of Satan, in which they seem by their malice, uncharitablenesse, hypocrise, apostacy, and sa-

criledge to be fallen.

6. If this Libeller captate to know by this fooliff digression (which imports as if he had covenanted also against all good musick, and so against skilful and melodious singing, which is the best musick) if he aims to know Dr. Gandens judgement of Church musick, that so he may accuse him to be either an Arminian or Popishly inclined, (for this calumniating censor and malicious critick judgeth of mens opinion by strong Symptomes) let him make what he can of it; Dr. Gauden doth own his approbation and desire of excellent musick and melody in the publique solemne prayling of God, which is a part of his worship, vea a most angelical and heavenly part of it; to this divinest service he doth judge both Nature and Art, in their best improvements, by vocal and organical barmony, may lawfully yea commendably be applyed, not only by vocal singing after a plain and simple manner to Clement Macots, Sternbilds or Wisdoms tunes, but by the use also of fuch Instruments and skill in the melody, as may most raise up the Spirits of Christians to the high praises of God, such as David an Lother holy men used in the private and publick exaltation of their hearts and affections to God; nor is there any reason or Religion to be justly urged to exclude this great help of humane infirmity, and sweet refreshing, besides elevation of Spirit in the Church of God, fince musick musick in its skill and use is a good gift of God, for which and by which he may be praised, in such a way, as becomes the sandity, solemnity, gravity and Majesty of Christian assemblies and heavenly duties; For as musick hath an aptitude like an Echo, to answer and humour every passion and motion of the soule, by a secret symphony with the Saints; so the excellent and godly Masters of it will easily so compose their holy Anthems, and Church melodies, as shall aptly correspond not onely with the holy Ditty or matter, but also with the chearfull devotion and affections of mens souls.

d. Nor did any thing more proclaim the after prodigies of our times, than the zeal, which some in the rude and riotous beginning of their reformation had, to destroy all Organs and Church musick, as much as Saul had to destroy the Gibeonites, or the Witches; so blind are Ligots in Religion, too bold and too boisterous, dressing the Church as swine would dresse a garden, and while they fear the horns of superstition, they cut off the head of all decency in Christian duties; not but that I judge there might be some discreet regulation in our Church musick, as not to sing accurately those scriptures which most edifie, when best understood by distinct reading, or plain finging, that the meanest hearer may understand; and least of all to sing any of the Creeds, which are the ground of Catechism, and the Primmer of Christian beginners; but rather to confine musick to those Pfalms and Hymns, those spiritual Songs and Anthems, which either out of Scripture, or agreeable to its Psalmody, may best be sitted to Gods glory and the Churches devotion.

9. But

6. But alas, why do I bring (lyram ad Asimum) a stroke of Mulick to such deaf ears, no Orpheus is inflicient to move such bruitish souls to any thing burmonious, whose hope is in discords of King and People, Biffups and Presbyters, knowing no favour or fight, or found fo sweet, as that of gain and mony (quocunque modo rem) though by facriledge and regiciae, they are far enough from delighting in church musick, who are greedy to buy Church lands, but very loath to reftere them; and had rather all the houses of God in the Landshould be pulled down and put in their purses, than any Organs set up in Cathedrals, for those will presage the restitution of Bishops to their estates; which will make some men hang down their heads, and hang up their harps on the willows of lamentation, to the great joy of all honest men.

¿. After the Libellers stroke at musick (who wants Libel, p. 152) it more than King Saul ever did, or those that are lers jealousie struck with the Tarantula) his last slagellation is a of Popery gainst the Papiss; these he pretends by a Pannick prevailing. terrour, were presently breaking in upon the Church of England like a Sea, if the antemurale

or bank of the facred Covenant had not been fet up.

§. In good time, as if the Laws of England which happily defended for 80. years our Religion as reformed against the Romane contention and invasion had not been sufficient, or as if there had not been more Jesuites and Seminary Priests in England, asting, fighting, preaching, praying, ranting, canting, and quaking since the Covenant, than ever were before, and with more severity as well as efficacy;

or as if the Church of England and its Clergy had rather be eaten up by Presbyterians and Independants, than by Papists; or as if these onely had Teeth and the other nothing but Tongues; No, the crafty Libeller is still on the wind side, and is to talk for his Dr. Eurges advantage; He foresees if Papists should prevail in England, they would require the restoring of church and Bishops Lands, they are so far good Catholicks, as they conform in the main of Episcopal government to the true Catholick Church; Nor can the Libeller hope for the like gracious remission, or dispensation of those lands, which his learned Dr. Eurges quotes, as granted for peace sake to R. Mary in the case of non-restitution of Abbey and Monastery lands, in hope to make it a precedent and plea for alienating Bishops Lands and Cathedrals.

¿ The Pope well knew, that Monastick votaries, Nuns and Friars, were the after-growth of Christians devotion and charity, much younger than Bishops who were from the beginning, rooted in Christ, and branched in the twelve Apostles, and spread in all the Christian world, and endowed with honorary supports, as necessary for the orderly and compleat, & regular well-being of any Church.

the others not fo.

§. To rob the Monks which sprung up in after ages, was to rob the robbers, the drones for the most part of Christendom; but to rob the Bishops, and with them the Cathedralis, and in them all the Clergy of their estates and houses and honour and dignities, was to rob not only learning, religion and the Ministry Evangelical of its just rewards, comforts

forts and encouragements, in a land of plenty and peace, but to rob the Church of her principle pillars and Fathers, of their great ornaments and defences, of that honour, order, and authority, which is never to be had or enjoyed fo wifely, worthily, and usefully, as from the hands of excellent

Eishops.

§. Although Dr. Gauden cannot commend this Libeller for his homesty, no more than Christ did the unjust stemard, yet he is commendable for his great policy; Presbyter, he hopes, & the Covenint will let Dr. Furges enjoy his Tiffeops Lands; Therefore he joyned Popery to Frelacy, by an odious and unjust Conjunction, it is policy, though no verity or charity fo to do; for no Tresbyters (I mean as of that faction Acrians and Acepbalists, were ever so great vindicators of the reformed Religion against the Papifts, as many of our English Bishops have been ever fince the reformation, witness Bishop Jewel, Bishop Ther, Bishop White, Bishop Andrews, Bishop Divenant, Bishop Hall, Bishop Bedel, Bishop Trideaux, and many others; These disputed, and wrote, and fought and conquered the Papifts, seconded by many other Episcopal Divines, when the petty Presbyters did (for the most part) but prate and rayle and contemne, and vapour, and triumph with their tongues by a popular oratory amidst their credulous auditories; These Presbyters were the warme preachers, but they were the Bishops and Eiscopal Clergy who were the weight; Souldiers, these were the Light armed, these the Veterani and Triani, who bore the heat and burthen of the day of dispute, whose studious industry, some Presbyterian factionists

factionists and Innovators at last envying for their learning, labours, honours and estates, they fought to withdraw from them, to undermine to betray, do undo and utterly destroy them, that is, the strongest Bulwarks, and ablest defences of the Christian and reformed Religion of the Church of England; Nay the last Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, did in this service against the Papists so valiantly learnedly and bonestly acquit himself in his book aagainst Fisher, as he deserves to be reckoned among the worthies, and of the first three, as to weighty folid accurate sinnewy disputing for the Dosrine of the Church of England; And what ever faylings or faults he might have in other things of imprudence, passion, or policy, Certainly in this he did more and deserved better, than ever the Libeller, his Dr. Burges, and all that pack of purchasers of Church Lands are everlikely, or indeed able, if willing to do: I had rather have Bishops Lauds learning, than Dr. Burges his Lands.

§. But there is no end of following this errour, this ignis fatuus, whose Libelling Prosody would make an excellent Index or Directory for the next Presbyterian Synod and Assembly when it applyes to a just reformation of these deformities which have broken in since the Covenant stood in the gap, against Liturgy, Popery, and Prelacy, yea and against profanes, Schisme and Superstition, that is sacriledge, Presbytery and Independency, whose vanity, pride and ambition was, and still is to lye in the high bed, and make both Monarchy and Eiscopacy truckle under them, which deformed sight I hope England shall never see again; In Gods Name let the com-

mon Presbyters keep their ancient station, and there terve God and his Church in humility, peace and order, and giving leave to their Flders and Fathers, their spiritual Colenels and Commanders in their Ecclesiastical Militia, not only to go before them, but to far to command them according to Religion and Law, as may be for the good order, honour, fafety, and peace of the whole Church; in which Schifme, strike, and mutiny will bring nothing but disorder, and this confusion, and then veniunt Romani, their fears may come upon them, Rome will have a throw for all; For the Romsh interest doth not press or hope to come in at the great and ftrong Gate of Fpiscopacy and Liturgy, but at the pestern and wicket of Presbytery and Directory, both base and unregarded posis; It is more for the Popes advantage to have no Bishops & Liturgy in England, than ever it will be for the poor Tresbyters or Ministers; These have been all almost lost in a dark Wilderness of sin, and bitten with fiery Serpents of contempt and poverty fince they deferted or were deprived of their Bishops; The other hath had fuch an harvest in 20. years, as was beyond all his gleanings for fourscore before, which learned Mr. Hooker and others long ago foresaw and foretoid of that disciplinarian faction if prevalent in England, whose prophesie have been too truly and sudly fulfilled in our daies; I pray God we may learn wifdome by affiictions, and righteousness by his judgements.

§. Dr. Gauden having thus disempestred himfelf of these cavils and calumnies with which either the simplicity of the Analeptist or the malice

of the Anatomist pleased themselves in their replying upon his Analysis and his precious resections upon the Covenant, as it is made by fome to look with favour and smiling only upon Presbytery; but with frowns (as cruel and turbulent as the Duke of Aluis) upon our English Episcopacy, he is yet to follow them one step more in this rugged way (than which nothing is more contrary to his genius and designe) which was to reconcile Episcopacy and Presbytery in such an amciable Christ. ian and charitable way, as they either enjoyed many years in the Church of England, or at this day do in other reformed Churches, or for 1600. years they did, in the best times and state of the Church of Christ.

Covenant have any foundation or force from the new Testament.

5. This Paragraph of both his Antagonists, is so Whether the various, or tedious, and so to no purpose, but to make some shew and noyse, (as those in London streets cry loudest, who have the worst ware to fell) That Dr. Gauden might well have spared his own and his Readers pains; But since they will needs be such impertinent Scepticks as to seek knots in bulrushes, and to question whether snow be white or no; Whether there be any precept or pattern of such a Covenant, formatter, form, author and end in the new Testament, either against Episcopacy in a gubernative and authoritative sense, or for Presbytery in a Supremacy without any subordination and subjection to Bishops; The Reader must blame these stickling gladiators and Antagonists, not Dr. Gauden, who only held out this shield of innocent truth, that there was neither precedent nor precept for such a Covenant in the New

New Testament, or moral antiquity of the Church; That the Eaptismal Covenant is the only and jufficient Religious bond of Christians in the Gospel; that this when violated on our part by wilful fins, it is to be renewed by repentance, and confirmed

by worthy receiving the Lords Supper.

6. That this one great Sacred and Solomn Cove- Covenant in mant (in which the blood and body of Christ Slain Baptisme for us, are given to us, and taken by us, as tokens of once ter all. our troth and fidelity, no less than of Gods) doth bind us, as men and Christians to all duties we ow to God and man, selves and others, private and publique in Ecclesiastical or civil societies and policies; By this we stand obliged to fight against the World, the flesh and the Devil, to deny all ungodliness and worldly lusts, to live righteonsly, joberly, and godlily in this prefent World, that is, conformably to Gods Laws and Christ commands; Also to those good Laws and constitutions of justice, order, Government and peace, which are established in any Kingdome or State, though not Christian; How much more, if Christian and in a National Church-communion; This is affirmed and confirmed by Dr. Ganden.

s. Alforhat to renew this Baptismal vow and Frangelical Covenant by daily repentance and frequent Celebration of the Lords Supper, was very commendable as to private and publique piety. 6. But to add to this any publique Solemn Covenanting, under a new form of words in a national Notion, where was no national Apostacy from true Christianity, nor yet any Anabaptistical renouncing of our Baptisine, and to do this without due autho-

rity, making a part of the body to Covenant for the whole, and this without the head, and in opposition to Laws yet in force, and rules of civil justice, as to many mens Lawfull Estates, deserved honours, and due authority; This kind of Covenanting Dr. Ganden judgeth either superfluons (where no publique need preffeth) or factions, where not by publique consent and soveraign appointment, or partial Schismatical and Superstitions, where it evidently feeks to advance a party and novelty against what hath had constant Legality and universal antiquity, carrying on fuch order, authority, prudence, policy & peace in Church and State, as are agreeable to the word of God, and the custom of

the Catholick Church.

§. Dr. Gauden judgeth, that fuch humane contrivances, under what ever Names they are put can. not bind selves or others to any thing more, than God had before bound us, and we our felves by Eaptismal Christian Covenant; much less may they engage us against any thing that was and is our duty in Religion and civil justice, or to that which is rebellious to Law or injurious to any man; Least of all against Kings or any in lawful authority and just enjoyments of Estates and konours under them, fuch as Bishops in England were, with other dignified Clergy-men, whom unjustly that is without any Law of God or man, to spoyle, rob and deprive (as fome Covenanters did do, and still desire) of what was honestly, and lawfully theirs, as to Estates, honours and authority, was either contrary to the letter and intent of the Covenant, and then we are agreed, expecting restitution, or else the Covenant

is so far carried on, contrary to that Baptismal Covenant which binds against all works of the flesh, World, and Devil, such as Covetousness, Oppression, Sedition, Schisme. Sacriledg, and all disorderly walking must needs be, if Scripture and Law be our judg.

d. This was the demonstration of our Bap-lers Sophitifmal Covenant, which is just and holy, which firy as to the Dr. Gauden used; To which the Libeller after his an Covevulpine and vafricious way, answers; First by con-nant. fellion, Secondly by collusion, pleading (though there be no pattern or precept for any fuch covenant in the New Testament) yet tis sufficient if there be any such in the old; Which he doth not instance in, because he cannot, only heaps up Scriptures like a Quaker to no purpose; Nor will he yeild to what he urgeth as to validity of old Teftament patterns, if not Levitical or Typical; For then the Presidency and Authority of some Priests above others (besides the High-Priest a special type of Christ) and both Friests and Levites having Lands and Cities annexed to their Tribe and Office, will plead (and it is one of Saint Jeromes and the Ancient Fathers arguments) strongly by way of proportion for Bishops and Subordinate Presbyters; Yea and for their Lands and Houses no less than their authority; The Libeland then what becomes of Dr. Burges's purchase, lers impu-which no doubt he made in pursuance of his dent denyal Covenant, for he would not be so execrable as to such Episcoact against his sacred Covenant.

5. Then he roves like a wanton Spaniel or set- of England is ting dog, barking against our Fpiscopacy in the to be found Church of England, and wagging his tayle, as if he Testament.

G g 2 had

had found a Covy of Presbytery fitting as the fole Elders and Supreme Rulers of the Church in the New Testament and in Primitive times; He hath the impudence and salsity against the letter and practise of the New Testament, against the judgement of all antiquity, of which possibly he is ignorant, yea against the judgment of all later learned reformed Divines in this and other Churches, to aver no such Episcopacy as we had in England can be found in, or is warranted by the New Testament.

If he mean such in all things circumstantial, additional and civil, He is but a frippone and droll, no man affirms it, nor is it more true than to averr that in the New Testament, no Presbyters can be found in Parochial bounds, living by Tythes and Gleabes, for which Dr. Burges is so pertinacious, hoping to get a good Living or benefice though he

dispair of a Bishoprick.

s. If he mean ingeniously of Episcopal presidency and authority, as to spiritual jurisdiction, in ordination, confirmation, censures, rebukeing, silencing, excommunication, absolution, and the other exercises of Ecclesiastical power, (besides Preaching, Baptizing, and Celebrating) above, yea even against Presby. ters and People; He need not go far to find the Precepts, Canons, Commission, power and Authority given by Christ to the 12. Apostles, above the seventy, and all other both Christians and Ministers during their life; The like to St. Paul, and by him derived to Timothy, and Titus in their places or Diocesses, also to others in other limits; As to the Angels of the 7. Asian Churches, which all antiquity owns, as Bishops in Saint Iohn daies, over those Churches; Against

Against all this and much more the Satyr answers (ne gry quidem) not a word, of which he could not be ignorant, since no doubt he hath read the learned fire of the Sanduary, written long agoe by Dr. C. Eurger, in which he owns Bistops with great reverence, and perstringeth the Antiepicopal non conform-

ists to some tune.

S. Then the Libellar fills his foule papars with of godliness fome long-winded sentences of the covenant (which in which the this afterter will never honour; (& male dum Covenant must be lirecitat incipit effe funm) wresting them, if not genuinely mited, applying them to his ends (but not to any honest serve or designe;) only is to destroy and rob Bishops and the Church, that he may have their Lands. Q. Let him, if he will needs be medling, clear his headlesse and obtruded Presbytery of the guilt, at least suspicion of schisme and superstition, of Sedition, and Injustice, of an Incendiary, dividing King and People, Laws and Religion, Bishops and sober Presbyters; are not these practices against the power of godliness, and so against the Covenant? Are not common honesty, justice, restitution, good order and Lawful Government agreeable to found Doerine? Must not the contrary be extirpated? such as fraud, faction injurioufness, sedition, of pression, sacriledge, &c. Now (Oh Libeller) look to your felf, if this bone be to hard for you, give it to Dr. Burges, he hath a bad tongue, but good teeth; He will resolve it upon the quescion: whether the late and present Hierarchy (truly so called) or holy Government of this Church by godly and learned Bishops, according to the Laws of God and man, was according to the power of godliness

godlinesse to be extirpated by vertue of the Covenant, when Episcopacy and the Esskops had long and lawful possession; or whether rather Presbytery is to be denied as a novel faction, and late intruding usurpation; If so, beware good Libeller of your dear Dr. Burges his purchase, as well as credit and Conscience, which are far enough from the power of godlinesse.

The Libellers loffe, what Epifopicy Dr. Guiden means.

§. He complains (eu passant) that Dr. Gauden never particularly describeth, nor setteth forth what that Episcopacy is, which he would have to be introduced; As to this, Dr. Gauden did not think he should have met with such a b.m.l-head and dullard, as could be ignorant what the Episcopicy in England was, in its effentials and ornamentals; its Spiritual authority and powers, and Ecclesiastical, which are common to all true Eishops, primitive and apostolical, and its civil or secular enjoyments, or jurisdiction, which it oweth the bounty and munificence of the Kings and Parliaments of England; This Episcopacy Dr. Ganden would have not retroduced, (as if once legally expelled, which is false) not more than the King and Monarchy were) but restored to its just power, dignity, and authority, fuch as it had, and hath by Law, yea and to its Lands, Houses, and Revenues; This pincheth the hanches of Dr. Burges, and parfues him so closely, that the Libeller is loth to fee the Episcopacy which Dr. Gauden owns; but he hollows, as if he were in a wood, and at a loffe; but he may foon hear of, and fee, and feel what Epifcopacy Dr. Gauden means, not one of his own invention, or of any private mans reduction, and of some Presbyters new modelling; But that which the Law owns

owns and afferts, and intrusts by the Kings appointnent to learned, wife and godly Bishops, with that eccless istical power, which is as necessary for the Church (as it is due to Bishops) by all right, croil

and eccleptaftical, teripiural and divine.

§. If any thing be excellive, or defective, or inconvenient in this Episcopusy of the Church of Inglana, that is, in the Laws and confitution, or in the execution and administration; The King and the Parliament by their divine counsel, or the advice of a National Synod, know in their wisdom and piety what they have to do, without any such Dictators as this Libeller, or his Dr. Eurges, of whom no man can tell what to make, nor where to find them fixed.

§. And now the Libeller in a fit of popular picty, (that is hypocrifie) makes his appeal, whether this covenant to forma! and folemn, to full of words and to against Bilhops to much for his turn and Dr. Eurzes interest, (if Bilhops be not restored to their Lands and just authority) whether it be a piece of policy

more than piety.

filans, possibly did not believe it to be so at first, whether the when they heard or read the pomp of good words in wasnot made it; but others that knew the party first moving, up of policy the Artists and Politicians contriving, the partial power imposing it, the after practices executing it, with such rigour, injustice, and cruelty against all Bishops, one and another, to their personal undoing, and to the exposing of their authority, so long sacred and venerable in this and all Churches, to contempt and scorn, (as others did the Kings, and afterward those

those very houses of Parliament, which brewed, or broached, drunk themselves and urged others so much to drink of the covenanting cup) these did long ago, and do still, and ever shall suspect the Covenant in fome mens fense, designs, and actions, to have had more of policy than piety; Nor will this suspicion be removed, till the Covenant be reduced to such a use sense and purpose, as is conform to justice and law as well as Religion, then it will appear to differ as little from the baptismal Covenant, as a large gloße or paraphrase on a short Text, when the will of the Covenant works effectually to purge the Libeller, Dr. Burges and others of facriledge, schifme and injustice, conducted against the Bissiops and Laws of England, yea against the King and the whole Church and Nation; Till this is done, he will appear not a Seraphical Doctor, but a sophistical caviller, and cozener of his own and other mens consciences; no other Covenant is required by God, nor is it either madness or desperatenesse to throw off such a Covenant as is unjust to God and man, or to con. fute such a sense, but rather to take and keep it, in such a sense as is injurious to God and man, scandalous to the Christian and Reformed Religion, besides destructive to many godly and honest men, Bishops and others, against all Law and justice.

S. Then the Libeller by a (monitarious) fallacious and captious way of frequent and impertinent questions still begs the question, as if he had proved it; He sayes it is altogether an Evangelical Sovenint, but shews nec volum nec vestigium, no footstep of its disputed passages in the Gospel sense; He sadly sheaps up Scriptures, and loads his Margin with

holy figures, and toucheth on a Jewish private personal and ceremonial vow upon St. Paul, which was far enough from a moral, evangelical and national Covenant; But this goats hair serves to stuffe his pillow, which is much suller of subtilty than sandity, policy than picty, and so will the Covenant appear to all honest men, if it be put upon his rack, who is sitter to torment than interpret Scripture, the byas of his and Dr. Burges purchase, spoils, warps, wrests all.

6. His next Divinity shreds, and common places Libes, p. 181 of Baptismal and Eucharistical Covenant, his denying by way of question, that actual repentance, takes off the guilt and horrour of wilfull and pre-Sumptuous sins, as if he had a fit of Novatianism, onely his vile wresting that place, Heb. 10. 26, 27. against the comfort of true repentance, after actual wilfull fins, such as Davils murther and adultery were; as if the mercy under the Gospel were lesse than under the Law, when the place is meant of Apostace from Christ, and adhering to another way of salvation, after Baptism and profession of the Gospel; This and other such dilute stuffe, Dr. Gauden cares not to tire himself or others with, onely he doubts the Libeller and Dr. Burges are in a desperate state. if no repentance be available after wilfull and presumptions acts of sin, such as apparent injustice, oppression and sacriledge.

§. The Libeller very authoritatively goes on, which I have insisted on this the longer, &c. A preaching phrase, but who this f. is must not be known, we hear and read his voyce, but see no shape, or name, or man, or christian; sure we need not fear H h

the Reader will make an Idiot of him, or take his Libel for on Oracle; It were worth a while to ask him if he have not forgotten the sirst question of the Church Catechism, What is your name? The same which Christ put to the Devil, who answered Legion, with the same sirst letter as this Libeller is called; How ridiculous is it to put the Pronoun, when the Person is afraid, or assumed to be known? nor if he were known would it adde any authority to his words.

The Libellers ftrong scene of Popery and Arminianism.

5. The reason of his being so tedious and impertinent, at his state stuffe, and vulgar cavils, riseth from his nose, guilty of a strong smell of Arminianism & Popery as he pretends, popular words without any rime or reason; The Fox is the finder of this ill savour, Alas, 'tis not for a man of putrid lungs, foul breath, rotten principles and corrupt practifes, to complain of ill scents, if Popery savour as bad as Idolatry in his nostrils, yet sure Arminianism is not so bad as groffe sacriledge; Nor doth this Cretian Lyar so much as suppose indeed Dr. Gauden to be inclined to either, onely all Episcopal, that is, Catholick and regular Divines must be reproached with something of calumny, the better to fet off Presbytery, and the perverse sense of the Covenant, in order to extirpate Episcopacy, and to take away or keep Bishops lands in sacrilegious hands.

¿. But one blessed word at last drops from the Libeller, namely, the promise of amends, by brevity in the rest of his profane libel; The two great vertues and most desirable in so great a sinner, and so idle a babler, who counts true and smart expressions which dare search beyond the plausible pretensions.

of mens words and formalities, to the reality of their actions, which best interpret their intentions, these he calls railing and blasphemy, because they strike on the right vein; the great Presbyterian design, to batter down the whole frame of Episcopacy, (which Mr. Grafton confelles) violently to seize Bishops and other Church-mens estates, against all Law and Conscience, thereby to enrich some sucrilegious purchasers, to the great joy of the Romanists, and to the infinite scandal of the reformed

profession.

5. Dr. Gauden owns all this as a true glaffe, in Some Cove-which too many such Covenanters as the Libeller nanters evil and his friend may see their faces, if the Covenant manners have brought suffers in honest mens just jealousies, by these mens so great ieaevil, and unjust sacrilegious and cruel dealings, it lousies and may thank them; that fuch things have been done reproaches on the Coveis undeniable, and by zealous Covenanters too; if it nant. were not the meaning of their covenanting, as to that clause against Fpiscopacy, yea if it were not the main design of their covenanting, let them at last act to another sense, let them restore the Church lands and estates which they have without Law and against all justice taken from the Bishops, and the Clergy of the Church of England; Let them do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with God and man, to their Kings and Superiours in Church and State; These we know the Lord requires, and no new Covenants in any thing contrary to these can be facred, or accepted; whatever folemnity or facredneffe of Terms be put to it, which the Libeller repeats, pag. 17. They are but taking Gods holy and Libel 7.17. great Name in vain, like putting guilded frames to Hh 2 ill

ill wrought pictures, will you deal factiously, seditioufly, rebelliously, perjuriously, treacherously, unjustly, cruelly against God and man, against Religion, and law, and reason, and humanity, and common honest;? will you to oppresse Men, Christians, Ministers, yea Fathers, and all the excellent Bishops of such a Church, yea and the King himself as nursing Father of those Fathers, tearing afunder all bonds of Law and Government civil and ecclefiastical, and yet pretend the taking of a facred Covenant, and come into the house of God, and cry, the Temple of the Lord, The Temple of the Lord are these, and weare delivered to do all these abominations? Hear O Heavens, and be astonished O Earth; Ask any Christian Church, ask any Heathen Senate, if the true God of the first, or the imaginary Gods of the fecond, will accept of fuch bonds, federations, compacts, or Covenants, taken in such a sense, to such a design, and executed to such uses, that facriledge may be consecrated, that robbery of God, of his Son Christ Jesus, of his chief Ministers and Servants, may be fet up on an high place, and all Israel go up to worship it; that Dr. Eurges his image may have as many venerators as the name of Cain and Judas fometimes had, while fuch a Libeller as this founds his lowbell instead of a Trumpet, and cryes, Comebuy Bishops Lands, bow down and worship this golden Image of refined Sacriledge: Q. Is this that

(Jus fasq; animi, sanctiq; recessus,

Mentis & incodum generoso pedus honesto,)
generous justice, & just generosity which the Heathen Poet calls for, as the most welcom Sacrifices to
the Gods? We read in Scripture & elsewhere of some

∫nper=

Sucrefice their Children to the Idols or Devits; But we never read any Idol so barbarous that required Children to facrifice their Fathers; Dr. Gauden doth aver this predigic to be the product of this age; For Protestant Professors and Presbyters of the same profession to persecute, impoverish, oppresse and destroy Protestant, yea and excellent Bishops, yea and their sacred authority, and their whole succession, That the patrimony or inheritance of the Church might fall to some destroyers share, either by way of gift or dog peniworths and reward for their good service, or by getting such as proclaim neither buyers nor sellers to have any strickt conscience.

fay a few good and true words, as much as can be 20.

against himself, and so nothing to his design; For the next breath he is at it; that in this age no Orthodox and reformed Christian, Presbyters or people did persecute any godly Bishops; Habemus consistentem reum, very true; for though they were many Orthodox and godly Bishops, yea one and all of them who were persecuted (if plundring and stripping them of revenews, honours, houses, authority and office, be persecuting) yet Dr. Gauden believes, as much as the Libelter, that this was done destinately by none but Christians of Hetorodox judgement, and most deformed manners.

The Libelter

5. But the Bishops must be blackned, therefore less good the Libeller criminates some of them as charged will to with Treason (but never persecuted, it seemes) nor their lands proved against them, nor punished on them as Trai-

tors;

tors; Hence he concludes (as if the spirit of Korah, Dathan and Abiram were in him) that all the other Bishops in England were ungodly men, who sped, he sayes, the worse by the others means, and he dares to vye for the whet stone, by saying he knew not how godly any Bishops were; Yet afterward by a mendacius and treacherous memory, confesseth, No doubt some of these Bishops, whom Dr. Gauden commendeth, were learned and pious; (yet all persecuted) resolve your own contradictive riddle wreiched and obscure Libellers. In verity or charity he could not but know what he denies to know, if he knew no good they had done, yet if he know no evils they had done, he might have given candid Testimony of them; for sure the Libeller (whoever he is) can be no stranger to the Bishops of England, besides Bishop Juxon; doth he know they were Hereticks, or Schismaticks, or Simoniacks, or, Sacrilegious, or Oppressors of innocent men, or licentious livers? have they needed any compurgators? have they commuted at any time? have they fold or bought Church Lands? Have they fought to overthrow Church and State, Kings and Bishops Laws Ecclefiaftical and Civil, all magna charta? have they raised tumults or stoned any Presbyters from the assembly members from the Parliaments? yea have they not been many of them, most of them, all of them, either unblameable or very commendable, or indeed admirable men, for preaching, writing, ruling, living, suffering, and dying, such as are now at rest in the Lord, and above the slanders of such a felleous tongue and pen (to borrow and re-_ tort one of his words upon him.

§. Weary

6. Weary and tired at last as a mad dog, he yet pants and jogs on, he fomes and snaps as he passes, at Land, Bishop Pierce, Dr. Wren. Dr. Goodman and Williams, with some other Capricious Pragmaticks as he calls them, for crying out (it may be less difcreetly than became their gravity and constancy) to King and Parliament, where they were every day ready to be stoned, or pulled in peices by tumultuary rabbles; When none but supreame power could preserve their safeties, honours and lives ; I believe if this Libeller or his dear Dr. Burges had been in their case, he would have roared louder then Mars did when he was wounded by Diomedes; No other Bishops (he saith) but were honored, if learned and godly indeed (of which qualities this Libeller is a sad judg; nor do the words become his tounge or pen, if the world mistake not the man and his communication) They were honored, even they, such as Bistop Hall, Bistop Winnifs, Bistop Prideaux, Bistop Westfield, Bishop Browning, yea and Bishop Usher too (for he had Carlile in Cumberland for his support) these were honored, that is, all their Church revenen's, houses, lands, prosits, honour, Office and authority as Bishops, were taken away; I have known some Bishops (as good as the best I have named) desire and accept of ten pounds to relieve their distressed Estates, yet they had neither wife nor Child; If this Libeller and his Dr. Burges were come to be thus honoured, fure the English World and London and Wells would rejoyce to find great merits for justly and amply rewarded; Not so much for their Supposed Treason and Tyranny and russling and ceremoniousness, which the Libeller falsly imputes to the

the English Bishops as for their Sacrilegious cruelties and impudent calumnies against worth v Bishops, and in them against the whole Church of England and Clergy, against the King who preferred them, yea and against that God who bestowed excellent gifts and graces on many of them, whose Names shall be as a pretious persume to all ages, when this Libellers (if it were worth knowing, or he durst own his evil and abhorred self) will be as his Carcase, best when buried and hidden, being so putrid that no Egyptian confectioner can make it into mummy.

Dr. Gaudens special replys to Mr. Grafton. o. Having thus freed my felf of this Libeller, and left him either to fnarle or lick his wounds as he pleaseth; I am not to slight Mr. Grafton, by leaving him without such an answer, as he may in justice and civility expect from me, though he hath some hony as a Bee, yet he hath his sting as a Presbyterian wasp; But he is to be treated different from the hornet of the Libeller, whose aime is to drive and keep all Bishops, Deans and Prebends out of their Lands and Houses, as those little, but fell Insects did (armed with Divine vengeance) the Cananites out of the Land.

A. Mr. Grafton instead of proving the Covenant (as to the Presbyterian sence and design against Bishops, &c.) to be ratified by any precept in the New Testament, or examples of any Christians in succeeding ages, silves to justifie it by distates of of Nature, by paralels, discoveries of the Old Testament, by positick Arts, besitting any people or Church National. A. Truly on the same grounds that so much by his or others decryed with (&c. in it) which excluded Popery and confirmed the already

already.legal and fetled Fpiscopacy of the Church of England had been as lawful and facred as this Covenant, and in some respects much more allowable, because that it disseized no honest man of his free-hold or Estate; But the Covenant did many in its confequences at last, that was against Innovation and Presbyterian usurpation, contrary the common Law, and all Ecclesiastical Canons; This in some mens aim and sense and endeavours sought to bring in both.

§. After this light shuffling, Mr. Grafton makes pittiful queries, which answer themselves, but prove no-evasions, thing against Dr. Gaudens assertion, (which is, that no evigents of Rollinian

that no erigents of Religion ever did put any Church or Christian subjects upon such a way of publique Covenanting, without and against their Soveraigns asent, yea and to alter Laws Fstablished, and ancient excellent customs in Church and State;) Prove this good Mr. Grafton, in any time of the Churches prosperity or persecution; what Synod or Counsels. what Senate, what Parliament, what Christian People & Subjects to any King, or Emperour, Christian or Heathen, ever thought of covenanting against the Laws established against the Emperours expresse command, or against the Bishops and govern. ment of the Church, who were of the same faith and profession; I know the Novatians, Donatists, Arians and others, oft conspired against the Orthodox Bishops and Presbyters, but still even these Schismaticks, and Hereticks, had their Bishops and Episcopacy as the Christian and Apostolick method of church government, no lesse universal than constant, and necessary in the Church, as much as Magistrates

gistrates are for Cities, or Masters for Colledges, or Cheistains for Armies, or Pilots for Ships) as St. Jerom speaks.

Mr. Grafton paters from the holy league or Guifan faction in France.

s. Next he poorly, not like an Eagle but a meaner bird, stoops to feed upon that long a goe dead and noysome earkass of the so called, holy league in France, as a very exemplary parallel for his holy Covenant, & a kind of directory in Christian Policy; Sure he might have found other, more specious paterns, but all of this last century, as that in Spain, when John Padilla who was a godly Muster of mistrule, engaged the faithfull people to rebel with him, so that that of the Guenses, as they called themselves, in Flanders; So that of the Bohemians, and possible some others of the like sort, much after the tune of Massamello and the reformers of Naples.

All these, as they had much of sower leaven and popular faction in them, so they were very fatally ruinous to their authors and abettors, no way advancing either good of Church or State; Having no better effects than as yet we in England have found and selt to our cost by the Covenant, either

taken or kept in a Presbyterian sense.

§. After this Mr. Grafton stranges at Dr. Gaudens not finding the like lineaments in the Covenant (if Mr. Grafions distorted to a Presbyterian sense) as are in the fud paralel betwixt the Baptismal Covenant; The inconsistency is plain, Scotch Laws and fully explained in Dr. Gaudens answer to the and the Libeller, if as Eaptisme binds us to imitate the hu-Baptismal Christian mility, justice, meekness, patience, submission, Covenant. cross and charity of Christ, so this shall oblige us to injustice, oppression, faction, sedition, sacriledge, schisme and Iliades of miserable Innovations, con-

trary

Government in Church and State; At this rate the Covernment will appear with a mitnefs, as Dr. Gauden truly suspects to be a piece of policy rather than piety in some men, and to have more of the Jesuite than of Jesus; of Matchiavil then the Gospel; of Bar-

barity than Baptisme.

¿. Do not say if so found you will renounce the Covenant in any such sense or intent or practise; Possibly Mr. Grafton is as confident and as innocent in his intentions as Josephs Brethren were of stealing his divining cup; But open some of his Covenanting Brethrens facks, and you will find there very much contrary to the Esptismal vow, against flesh, World and Devil; The Estates of innocent men, Bishops and others by no Law forfeited, yet taken from them; Which Church Lands, yea all well nigh fold, this famous reformed and flourishing Church grievoully deformed & shamefully robbed; This whole Nation injured, and abused, the late glorious King hereby tortured on the racks of Schisme, Sacriledge, between convenency & conscience, between honour and fafety, living and dying, between fetting up Presbytrey against his foul, and destroying Episcopacy, against all justice.

§. Good Sir, were we Christians of England baptised into these puddles? Or were we not rather massed from these filthy abominations as Christians and subjects, did you Covenant against these? Also against all Schisme, profuneness, superstition, & whatever is against the power of godliness, why did, and do you or any men act then or now to bring in Presbytery, which is a potent and pregnant Schisme in the

Church and State of England to be sure; Why do you Covenant consusedly at once, against evil and good, against use and abuse, against what may be unlawfull in fact, and the very good Laws themselves in sorce? Whence I ath all the vastation of Church and State, the profaning of Churches and Church-men and all things sacred risen of late years? By what sluces opening have all these innovations slowed in upon us, and so long prevailed, till of late, by a miraculous revolution of divine mercy to the King and Kingdome and Church, we have seen some period to the malignant insluence of modern comets.

§. If the Covenant be against all these inordinate lusts and violent actions, in which so much of sless, world and Devil are to be feen; Speak O you godly Covenanters, let us see your good meanings by your good works, else, quid verba audiam quum falla videam; First cast out Beelzebub and his Angels out of his & your usurpations, out of your illegal & sucrilegious possessions, restore by the same loyalty as you have done the King, the Bishops and others to their rights, restore the Church of England to its priftine Order, Authority, Honour, and Government; Submit to these licitis & hone stis, that hive the rule over you in Church and state under God and the King; Let us have no more if and ands, nor Presbyterian policies, and Independent projects, which are endless and every day given to change, as the populer wind blowes) cease to do evil, and learn to do good; Let us see the good tree by its good fruits, this do & let the Covenant live, in a subordination to Gods word and the Laws of the Land.

yea, and the Catholick judgement and custome of the Church, in point of venerable Epifeopacy, affifted by a ful ordinate Presbytery; By this you covenanting Presbyters shall be known to be ingenuous and honest men, and if credit more than conscience do yet check you from chearfull submitting to your lawful Governours the Bishops, in active and tilial obedience; At least let them have your plent and payfive submission; Truely they are more afraid of you, whose Presbyterian chastisings have been very cruel, than you need be of them; Let the Laws be the measure of your subjection (though they were not of your Empire and Covenant, as they must be of Bishops authority and rule; Thus you will foon agree, but do not think good Mr. Grafton that you or your party as good Preshyters must correct Magnificat, or rule Church and State, know your own last and proportions, it may be you fee your selves in a salse & flattering magnifying glass, as if you and your party and interest were more considerable than indeed you are; There is a way to please the most and best of all sorts of godly Ministers and sober people with restored and regulated Episcopacy: with doing Bishops right, and neither Presbyters nor people any wrong; which way I believe the Kings wisdom will take, and all good Bishops will follow; Do not think by stickling for the Covenant in the rigid sense of some men, against justice, reason, law, and religion and all antiquity, to engage all in a new war, or eternal broyle, onely to gratifie a faction; This hook will catch no more fifth, the bait is gone, and the bare hook appears, the Scotch have had their

their belly full of the Covenant.

Me Graftens popular val 1 express me.

S. This (Mr. Grafton) is no Sophistical enjoy as you list to write) but an honest, plain and perious perswasion to you, and all your party; We much not, we will not, and by Gods help we shall not be miscrable a second time upon a Presbyterial 21. venture, and the novelty of any such Covenant; either bring your Covenant to good old Christian Principles and legal practife of England, or it must and shall be nulled so far as it differs from them; nor have you dust or smoak enough now from armies or tumults to blind the peoples eyes; Nor will it fuffice with a popular oratory, to pretend that the late Episcopacy in England was a vain pomp or glory of the world, &c. S. You may fay so of all worldly glory, compared to higher excellencies, or if vainly used; But if well and worthily enjoyned to know that you never covenanted in Eaptism any more against the lawful estates, honours, authority, and ornaments of Bishops, than you did against your own Bever hat, or Silk stockings, or your filk Cassock, and fine Gloves, or your good cheer, and City fealts, or their spruce and decent cloathing, or your power in your family, as a Father, Husband and Master, or your authority as a Minister in your living; abuse these, and you sin against your Baptism, but use them all well, yea and a great estate. yea and honour to boot if you can get them; I be. lieve you will not see any Munkish scruple in your Conscience against them, nor any godly cause to take a new Covenant against the very use of them, because they have been and may be abused by some men.

S. It is then a great mistake in Mr. Grift in, to Griffing 24 fay that Dr. Gauden declared Tpicopuy in its no onely a wonted eminency, to be a traduction and universal Ca holick observation; It was so indeed in all ages and places cuit one and till of late, but not onely so, it hath further framps a grown ive and impressions of arome order and william, of Chastian Scripture precept and Apostolick pattern, of all right reason, order, prudence, policy, and due proportions of government; but the first of universal custome and confent is not to be despited by any sober christian, for it gives a great cloye and lattre to the canon of the Scripture, to the Lords day, and to Infant-Baptifin as well as to Episcopil eminency.

§. All which, and not onely this of tpiscapacy, are owned with all due respect to the veracity, fidelity, custome and constancy of the Church of Christ, by all Fpiscopal Divines as much as Presbyterims, not excepting the Lords day : if Mr. Calvin and his followers be counted Prest yterians in your fense, who are you know not very strait laced, as to the divine right of the Lords day, by way of any divine Precept confining it to the first day of the

week.

6. Mr. Graftons many light touches about Biffops Page 24. and Epifcopacy, as to the name, office, degree, or-The many indements der and authority in Scripture, is to begin a new for Epifcoand large dispute, in which no man can well receive pacy and fatisfaction, that denies credit to all the testimony of prejudices as Antiquity, all Fathers, Councils and Historians of the bytery. Church and others; They best interpret any ambiguity and confusion of names in Scripture, they best thew the distinct offices in the Church, the successions of the officers, the difference between the community

community of Christian duties as Professors, or believers of the common verity, and the specialty of office as preachers, or Ministers in common, and the singular eminency of Bishops, as Rulers or Governors, in the Churches order and policy, who have ever been the chief sonduits, conservators and derivators of all holy orders, discipline, and government; Nor can Mr. Grafton instance one age without them.

§. His agnition, if it will hold, is ingenuous, and that which Dr. Gauden waits for; namely, that the Covenant is not levelled against any real excellency (of abilities, gifts, graces, authority, estate or honour) in the Bishops, but against an unwarrantable greatnesse, power, and authority, either assumed by them, or attributed to them, without and against the Law of God and man; very good, we agree, let the word of God and its patterns, let the Law and custom of the Church universal be the meafure of this Episcopal dignity, power, and authority, fee what it was in Ignatius, Iranius, Tertullian, and Cyprians times, and the first 600. years, but let not every private Presbytery, or petty fraternity summon Bishops to their tribunal; if Bishops do arrogate or act beyond the Law, the Law hath its coer. cion for their extravagancy, as well as for Presbyters; what the Law gives Bishops, and they have enjoyed these many hundred years, it is very envious and insolent in Presbyters to call it an unfitting honour; And it is no lesse injury, that's high injustice and sucriledge to exclude them from their right, or to rob them of them by violence and faction; which I fee (for all his good nature by fits) Mr.

Mr. Grafton will be ready to do, if he have a party once again strong enough to vail (as he vilely expresseth it) that pompous worldly state and wicked Superiority which Church governors had obtained, 2 Gr p. 25. one instance of which pomp he gives (more like a great soundal rustick pedant, or mechanick Plebeian, than a civil against Epit-Gentleman, or a well bred scholar) in the Lawn lawn fleeves fleeves, I suppose he means the rocket and chymer and other

too, which Bishops in England do use.

6. Et pueriliter nimis, & scurriliter satis, is this your gravity and oratory good Mr. Grafton? Is this a sin, or fault, or shame, or an unlawful pomp to be found fault with in Bishops? Have you no greater instances of your scandals from their cloaths and ornaments? It is a very hungry fly of malice and envy that lights on these neither costly or flanting ornaments; I confesse I never saw any such glory in them, but rather have wondred how our ancient and reformed Bishops in England did not chuse to themselves some other mens grand, masculine, rich, august, and venerable garments and attire, nearer their Doctors gowns, or the Parliament robes, or the Judges vestments; Truly to me these white habits ever feemed rather Arguments of modesty, humility, and simplicity in Bishops, than of pride or pomp, for to expresse (as some fancied) by the white linnen brest plate and fleeves, candorem pettoris, castitatem corporis, & charitatem operis; The candour of their mind, the chastity of their bodies, and the charity of their works. S. Alas, is your pique at these poor things, that are so near a kind to rags and tindar? Truly this petulant passage argues a more vulgar, trivial, and Plebeian spirit,

than I wish in Mr. Grafton, or any man that means well: The Libeller is not fuch an Idiot as to think God pleased with black, and offended with white; Nor hath Mr. Grafton cause to suspect so by the Angels appearing, or the Emblems of Christs glory and presence in his transfiguration; Are there not some that will quarrel too at your girdle, and cassock, and gown, if you dare use them? Is not the custome of any Countrey made the Law of its fashion, and therefore thought comely because customary, the fancy being reconciled to all things by the lenocinium oculorum eyes intercession, and wontednesse to behold them?

¿. Truly it is high time for you to give over pumping up your malice against Bishops and Episcopacy, for you now draw the very dregs of infantile effusions; Did your Covenant blanch at these toyes, no lesse than at other innocent Ceremonies, more than at bloudy colours (in comparison) I pray God you may never find greater faults in Bishops, or spots in the English Episcopacy, than the perspicuity as you call it (it may be you mean con-(bicuity of their lawn fleeves) I doubt not, but they may last with honour in this Church, after you and I are in our winding sheets; Nor shall you want proof either of the antiquity of these vestes candide in facris, the use of white vestures in the Christians sacred solemnities, or of the constant and un-interrupted fuccession of Bishops, as chief Governours of the Church, above Presbyters in all ages, though with their confesse affistance and brotherly counsel of the gravest of them as occasion required, which Dr. Ganden is so far from refusing

refusing, that he is ambitious of it, after St. Cyprians modesty and humility, who yet was a quick vindica. for of his Episcopal eminency and due authority, against any factious Presbyters, or Deacons, who were not fo foon to be found in their Parochial livings by many hundred years, as Bishops were in their Cities and Diocesses, from which they sent their Presbyters into the Countries, as occasion required, which Bishop Osher and many others have proved so clearly to them, if you list to read, that I need not

here adde my Candle to their Tapers.

Q. Mr. Graftons close or farewell to these oblique reflections upon the Covenant, consists onely in rebegs and peating some of Dr. Gaudens words, and begging concludes not proving the question; so concluding mysterially what he nesses the concluding mysterially were proves. against Dr. Gauden, who affirms and demonstrates beyond all rational and consciencious reply, that if this Covenants sense and import be not reconciled to the established government of the Church of England according to Law, to the legal and just rights of Biskops, to the Kings Supremacy in things Ecclesiastical, and to every Subjects duty or allegiance, as to his obedience according to Laws of God and man; It will follow, that in good earnest, there can be neither Law of God or man requiring, imposing, or comprobating any such Covenant to be so taken or kept; so understood as Mr. Grafton and the Libeller seem ftill to urge it, against the just rights of Episcopacy in England.

§. This notwithstanding, he as boldly as blindly concludes, by a very weak and womanish stash, that the Boanergesses of the Presbyterian party will find cause to cry out against Covenant-breaking, nor are

Kk 2 they

they more willing than Pharaoh and the Egyptians. were to go to the Ifraelites, to release the credulous consciences of the vulgar from those superstiti. ous, injurious and distoyal bonds, by which they have captivated them to the interests of Presbytery, in order to rob, and spoil, and destroy Bishops, that were most worthy men, and to extirpate that Epis. copal government and authoritie, which is in England, conform (as to the main) to the custome of all ancient, primitive, and purest Churches; and to change our Laws civil and ecclefisfical, which are so long woven together by a succession of 500. nay a 1000. years; And lastly to impose by will and force, by vulgar importunity and popular insolency, fuch Laws, Rites, and Government Ecclesiastical, upon King and Parliament, Clergy and Laity, Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, as shall seem most convenient to salve the credit of some sticklers for the Covenant in their rigid and unlawfull. Preshyterian sense; And all this ne videantur errasse, that these Masters (forsooth) may be honoured before a few people, our Laws must be all unhinged, our Church government subverted, the King endlesly molested, Heaven and Earth Church and State must be embroiled, and a Covenant, which hath neither Gods nor the Kings authoritative stamp upon it, must tanquam e postliminio be revived and urged again to such a strain of innovation and alteration in Church and State, as is neither confistent with equity or charity, reason nor religion, true plety or Christian policy, no nor with common honesty and humanity; And all this to make good the retreat of some presumptuous or superstitious Presbyters

Preshyters, whom it would become much better to fee with shame, and own with sorrow their ametrys and transports, to recant and renounce their popular and factious both opinions and practifes, to deprecate the rigor of the Law, and the Kings just severity; Not to incroach upon, or abuse his great clemency, But to acquiesce humbly and thankfully in these gracious remissions, indulgences and reformations which his Majesty was and is willing to grant, And had declared fo much long ago, to the great satisfaction of all honest and sober men, if the immodest and unsatiable importunitie of some fidling men, had not by the Kings concessions hight-

ned their factious demands.

Nor shall Mr. Grafton, or any man of conscience The C veneed to go surther for a just and ingenious nantisby its resolution of the Covenant, than it self, whose cwn words sonse, operation, insluence and obligation, is so limited bound to its by its own general words, that no man is permitted, viour. as he cannot justly be obliged, to act any thing in profecution of this Covenant, further than is agreeable to the Word of God, and the duties of his place and calling, of which the Law of the Land is the bound and limit; if men cannot actively conform to the Laws of man, the Law of God commands them quietly to submit, with patience and peace, without murmuring, Sedition, Faction or Rebellion; To begin or foment, which I suppose no honest man can Covenant, and I am in charity prone to think this Covenant intended no such thing in many mens sense, I am sure it cannot bind any man to such desires, endeavours or practises, if it do by any letter of it, capable of no better sense or interpretation.

tion, to be fure it is so far voyd and null, nor can it be called a breaking of that Covenant, which did and could never bind men; For nothing binds the foul or conscience of any man, but Gods meral ties and commands; Or fuch spontanious and particular vows of our own, as are conform, not any way contrary, to those general obligations of Gods will in his word, and in right reason or principles of common justice declared in the Laws of the Land; All beyond, besides or against these, is either impious, injurious or superstitious, and so can be of no validity to the judicious Christian.

The Libellers obnels and imhsi forth proposition.

It is now time for me to return to my Libeller, and to fee how ingenious a confession he makes, stinate hard- having been put, by Dr. Gauden, upon the rack of penicency in right reason, the Laws of the Land, the Catholick custome of the Church of Christ, and the rules of true Religion, which suffer no man to bind his own or anothers foul, beyond that morality, piety, loyalty, justice and charity which they en-

joyne.

6. But he sturdy and obstinate to the death, and resolved to make good his own, and the intrest of Dr. Burges, as to his purchase or hopes of Church Lands, and is so far from confessing any thing just, honest, penetent or ingenious, that although his skin be almost flead off, and it only sticks now (as a rabbets) at his head and ears, yet he kicks and flings and bounds very desperately; yea he very pertinaciously bellows out his fourth proposition, as some Popes did their Bulls and brutish thunderbouts of undeserved excommunication, threatning all with destruction here for it seems he hopes to raise an

Army

Nomy and enercase Dr. Burges his quendam troop, to a legion.) Nay and damnation hereafter, as if he had the keyes not only of comparation, but of Hellit (elf; And all this terror must come upon the English World, King and people, Lishops and Presbyters, if they do not constantly and conscientiously observe the Covenant, even as to the point of exterpating Fpiscopal Government as by Law established in England, although there be nothing in this Hierarchy or Church-Government proved contrary to the word of God, as the power of godliness, or the custome of Primitive Churches, or to the rule of right reason, or the measure of true policy; Nothing against faith or good manners, if any little things be amis, excessive or dese & we in the constitution or customary execution of that Government, they are easily supplied or reformed by godly and wife Bishops, or good Laws.

must be observed, even to that Presbyterian rigor of sense and esset, which is evidently contrary to the duty of Christians and good subjects, as to your obedience due to the Laws established, to the King as subjected all Churches heretofore; Contrary also to that with charity and equity which is due from all men to one another, not to deprive any of what Fstare, and honour, and authority they are lawfully possessed of, and which they have no way forseit-

§. And all this must be driven on after long troubles by vertue of a Covenant; which neither

God nor the King, nor our Luis ever enjoymed; nor the example

example of any famous Church commended, nor any prosperous or pious events and successes have endeared to the Nation, nor one half of the Nation ever took; And sew that did, ever took it or intend and desire to keep it in any such an Episcopal sense; The generality of all people, Nobility, Gentry, Ministers and others, (no less than the Kings declared practise, testifying, that they desire to be governed in Ecclesiastical affairs) and by good Bishops, according to the good Laws and customs of this and all ancient Churches.

S. But this head-strong and bold bayard (the Libeller) is yet so hard-heatted or hard-mouthed, as not to check at this sharp bit and bridle, put into his mouth, and the whole Nations, by his denouncing (as from the Troops) destruction and damnation to all England that keep not this Covenant to his sense, that is, so as may save the stake or adventure of Dr. Burges and his associates in their

purchase of Bishops Lands, &c.

Q. Yet here he stops, and rebounds a little at his own insolency, which crying out durus serms, this is a hard saying, and so indeed it is worthy of so hard an heart, and sorehead, and hand, as this stif-necked and impudent Libeller bears about thim.

S. The learned and most Scholastical disputant Dr. Burges, hath an answer in his paraaox of Sacriledg which very handsomely eludes, as he thinks, all those many condemnations and curses, those sacred, solemn abjurations of old used and affixed by many Founders and Doners of Lands and revenews to religious and charitable uses, by which to deter all covetous

covetous spirits from adventuring injuriously to alienate from, or deprive the donors of those gifts; He there very briskly avoids those Thunder-bolts; what that saying, The curse causeless shall not come with more sophistry and fallacy than conscience or justice in many of these cases, which he aims at, especially as to Bishops and Church-lands, in which he was deeply engaged.

of such a purchaser, make use of his expression, in a on to those case much more clearly, honest, just and conseint the keep entious? Neither destruction here, nor damnation venage in a hereafter shall a sto the merit of this case. Nestall Pressyrenar

hereafter shall (as to the merit of this case) befall Presbyterian those who do not (as they ought not by the Laws sense.

of God or man) observe or keep that Covenant taken, Sep. 11. 1643. in such a sense as is destructive to that Primitive, Catholick, Christian, and legal Government by Bishops in the way of Fpiscopacy which was then by Law settled in England, and ever was, as to the main of its order, authority, and policy in this, and all Churches since they were Christian.

d. His 1. Argument, (which must be the anvil lib: pag. 21: and hammer by which this Cyclops or Boanerges must the Libelforge and enforce his Thunderbolts) is; God will re-rours and quire performance, and severely punish the breach curses. of a Townant, if made between min and man, ergo, of this &c. The Libeller was never taken for a good disputant, no more than Dr. Burges, else he would have limited the major to only Lawful Covenants between man and man; Such as are of things in our moral power, neither to Gods nor mans injury; Else that proposition is a rankly salfe,

and

and fallacious, as its proposers aimes are.

2. He must prove the minor proposition, that this Covenant which he so urgeth to be observed, in a fense destructive to the Episcopacy of England, established by Law, is in that sense, notion and design, lawful; Or reconcilable with the duty we ow by Gods and mans Laws. I. To the King as Supreme. 2. To the Church and our Countries honour and peace. 3. To the glory of God, in the well Government of this Church. 4. To the reputation of reformed Religion. 5. To the conscience and care of avoyding sacriledg, Schisme, and faction. 6. To the justice we ow to all godly, honest, and deserving men, specially Ministers, yea and chief Governours, or Fathers of the Church, as Bishops, whom no man can lawfully Covenant to degrade of their dignity, or deprive of their estates, and destroy, as to their authority, any more than their persons or life, contrary to Law, No more than he may thus wickedly, cruelly and injustly act against them; which injuries by some desperate men have been meditated and promoted, of which the Libeller loves not to hear, nor dare he patronize them, for fear of poor Peters his fate.

§. But to palliate the looseness, fraud, and fallacy of his 4. damning propositions, he hastens as if all were Gospel; he writs to prove his hard, but true saying (as he calls it) of vengeance against Covenant breakers, by induction of some particular

instances out of the Scripture.

d. God confirmed, he saith, the rash fraudulent and inconsiderate oath made to the Gibeonites, and punished Sauls perjurious zeale against them; ergo a

Covenant

Covenant taken, obtruded, urged & in a sence injurious to God and good men, must be so kept, as this Libeller

and others design.

§. The fraud of this sophister lyes in confounding all Covenants, as if they were all of a fize, paralel and equal, whether just or unjust, lawful or unlawful, with due authority or without it, against

things, good, or evil, or indifferent.

1. The League or Covenant made by Joshua and Of the the Princes of Israel was only civil and secular, league benot Religious. 2. It was made by the chief counsel twist the and authority of the Nation. 3. It was in things Gibeonites within their power as civil and secular. 4. It was to urged by the the injury of no honest men. 5. Though it was Libeller and rash and unadvised in point of prudence, and those rules of policy, as to war with those Nations, which God had given to the Isralites, yet God confirmed it. 1. To punish their rashness and unadvisedness. 2. To preserve the Law and leagues of man-kind, when possibly begun by an honest fraud & surprize, yet afterward deliberately confirmed as this was. 3. God had mercy for the poor Gibeonites, as less sinners, or now more disposed to fear and repent than others of the Nations; Therefore though God punisheth their fraud by servitude, yet he will have the oath and Covenant made good; Since it was not to the injury of any, but themselves, who might justly, and without fin, bear any diminution put upon themselves in secular and civil concernments.

6. Tell me now (O Egregious Libeller) is your case and sense and intended execution of the Covenant like this? Begun without, yea against the will of the Supream Magistrate by a part of the Nation,

Nation, list taking it upon themselves, and then feeking to impose it on others by terrour who were free-men, and over whom they had no fuch power by Gods or mans Laws; In which fense, if it should still be executed, as the Libeller clamors, it must but confirm and continue those unjust and violent proceedings, which some men did begin and carry on against all Law, equity and conscience, against Bishops and other honest men, against King, Church, State, Religion, Reformation; Compare at your leisure (O Libeller) these cases, Saul and the I/raelites deserved Gods wrath for breaking their vow and oath to the Gibeonites; And fuch Covenanters as you, would have the English world to deferve the like wrath of God, if they either should take or keep this Covenant in your Unjust, Cruel, Factions, Difloyal, Schismatical, and Sacrilegious sense; No, all Dr. Eurges purchase of Bishops Lands and all he gapes for, is not worth such a sin, and shame, put by such Sophisters on the Nation.

What earlis and Covenants are Gods and binding.

Q. His second sophisme is, any sworn covenant between man and man is the oath of God and this Covenant; ergo Sacred, Inviolable, and Damnable, if broken and unrepented; This the flatterer means, I suppose, and it is granted as true, if it be restrained to oaths, vows and Covenants that are lawful, just, honest, and in our power; The God of truth who keeps his holy Covenant, exacts from man also the keeping of all Covenants taken by us in justice, truth and holiness; But he is far from allowing those Idolaters of Faal-berith, who under pretence of a Covenant, follow lying vanities, Sacrilegious cruelties, and injurious usurpations: To which

which no Covenant of God can bind, nor of men

ought to oblige.

§. Here the man heaps up Scriptures to no purpose, he knows that God as much forbids taking and keeping, false, unjust, and sacrilegious Oaths, vows and Covenants, as he exacts the observance of such as are just: Zedekiahs case is of all other most improper to the Libellers purpose, for then the late Kings oath to preserve the rights of the Church and Clergy holds good against the Covenant, if it was to destroy-and-strip them, so the previous oaths of Allegiance and supremacy bind all Subjects to the laws in force, and accordingly to their obedience to the King, and all others set by him over Church or State.

Zedekiah as a conquered King had taken law and life, and liberty, and kingdom from the Conquerour Nebuchudrezar, for these benefits he is bound to the peace and homage required of him; He had power by the Law of God and nature, to accept of these conditions, and to ratisfie things by his oath, which binds him, not onely in policy, and by the Law of Nations, but in piety to God; because in rebus licitis & homestis, though the bargain was something hard, yet it was in things honest, & in nullius injuriam, and in his own power.

§. Let your Covenant be brought to this sense of justice, honesty, and indempnity, to all good Laws and good men, you shall not need to sear men with Anathema's, or Presbyterian excommunications; onely this I must tell you, Bishops and Episcopacy will then stand, and your Dr. Burges will loose his sacrilegious purchase, which none by Gods or mans Laws had

power to sell or buy, as your Dr. Burges knew well, ergo, majus crimen habet, his guilt with Judas is greater than his gain can be.

Hisheaping and wrefting

§. So that this Libellers cunning cumulation of of Seriptures, and his Emphatick urging them, (with I pray mark, and again thus) These are but as the fine words that some Juglers and Hoeus Pocus's use to their gaping spectators, to amaze them, till they do their tricks, or cut their purses; All these, nor a whole cartload of Scriptures, will not enable Dr. Burges to take an unlawful Oath and Covenant, nor to keep it, or any lawful one unlawfully; that is,

with injustice, oppression, and sacriledge.

§. This crafts-master and enchanter hopes to darken mens eyes, and eclipse the Sun of Reason and Religion, by crying it is as clear as the Sun, that God will never put up the wilfull breach of any lawful covenant, but dreadfully punish it, even on Kings themselves; very true, but that is not the case, nor the sense (O noble Libeller) And is it not as clear that God will punish those that Covenant with sin and death, that bind themselves and others with unrighteous decrees; that swear with Herod most rashly, and then for shame and sense of honour must keep their oath by a kind of Heroick cruelty; and least he should be forsworn, he must murther John Baptist, whereas Herod might have kept his oath in waies just and generous enough, by restraining it (as this Covenant ought to be) to a sense, just, lawfull, honest, and within his moral power.

§. So this sacrilegious Libeller, and his rigid Presbyterian party, they covetoully covenanted, in hope they should extirpate Bishops, possesse their estates,

fhare

thare their authoritie, abrogate all ancient Lawes

of Church and State.

§. But this fense violent and unjust, was not the sense and design of Jober Covenanters, they declared contrary, and were alwaies really under the falvo's and restraints, tacite or explicite, of duty to God, the King, and their Neighbours, according to inflice, former caths, and Laws in force; Yet still this Harpy and his feconds dream of deveuring Bishops and their Land 3 No man denies them the severest and rigidest keeping of their Covenant in all honest and just wave, but to sacrifice the honour, conscience, justice, peace, prudence, and religion of this Nation and Church, onely to gratifie a few greedy cormorants, under colour of the Covenan', upon I know not what tenors of destruction and damnation, that an impudent Libeller (obscure, and assumed to own his name) finall dare to threaten King and his people will all this, were to be afraid of (umbram alini) an affes ears, as it they were horns; or to expect he will make a learned (peech, when he onely briges most limintable, he is not to be regarded, though he be the aureus Asinus of Apuleius, and hath been able to purchase a good parcel of Bishops and Church lands.

6. O how pleasant a fight will it be to all honest men, (as in the case of Crown.lands) to see these crasty Merchants bite their singers instead of licking them, when they are by Law taught to spell their Covenant to a sense, that is onely just, legal, and honest, or else to read it backward, to repent and recant it, so far as it is inconsistent with truth, right, and peace; there is no such charm or bond in any pullages

pussages of it, but they may be easily undone by a juster and higher power than that which imposed it, or spontaniously took it in an unjust sense, and to ends unwarrantable.

His imper-Scripture againft Perjury.

- §. This scare-crow or oxe of clouts (the wretched tinent urging Libeller) still goes on, to set up this wind-mil of his fancy, as to Scripture severity, against perjury, (like those which are used in gardens to drive a way birds from Fruit, by their ratling at every puff of wind) So this man (if he be a man, for he hath the petulancy and malice of the worst of women) fils his mouth with Scripture breath, which the Devil may do, & will do for his designes, only to scare away the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters from refuming their Estates, Lands, and Houses; Secure him but, as to this danger, you shall ride him with what curb or snaffle you please; He is not tender mouthed, as to any oaths, if he be, let him look to keep stricktly those he formerly took, according to Law, and which to be fure bind him to the Laws of God and men.
 - §. It is as true and trite and not disputed by Heathens, that the divine veracity and constancy abhors, forbids, and will punish severely, both perjury and sacriledg, being both sins defying or denying God.

But as Sacriledge is confined to the unjust violation, Alienation or Dehonestation of things truly sacred, by their Relation, Dedication, or consecration to God and his service; So Covenantbreaking and vow-violating or perjury are meafured only by the Lawfulness or unlawfulness of what is sworn, vowed or Covenanted, else unlawful oaths,

oaths, vows, and Covenants bind not, but only to breaking of them: The mills of divine vengeance are as heavy, and grind as much to powder, rash presumptious, false and unjust swearers, who bind themselves to do wickedly, by taking Cods Name, falfly into their mouthes, by feeking to make God the patrone of unjust actions, as they are against those who violate their faith or Fromise made to God or man in things just and lawful. Nor is there less perjury (a parte ante, & pone, than retro of a parte post) forward than backward; He falls bad enough into the mire of fin, who falls on his face, by taking unlawfull oaths and Covenants to fin, as well as he that falls backwards, by not keeping fuch as he hath Lawfully taken; But both the Libeller and Mr. Grafton are shy of this retrospection, how, by whom, to what, in what sense they are bound by their Covenant, least upon due examination they find their errour, and be forced to recant, to the great difgrace of their Antiepiscopal party and faction, which having neither law of God norman, for their design begun with the sword, and carried on with a pretended Covenant, or interest of Presbyters, against Epileopacy.

S. There is yet one thing more that lies in the Li-Mr. Grafton bellers way at which he frumbles, & crusheth (like and the Libellers shifts Balaam on his Asse) his leg against the wall, where make the the way is narrow and presseth upon him, between Govenant National. the unlawfulness of the matter in his injurious and Sacrilegious sense, and the want of due and supreme Authority to set off his Sacred Covenant, to make it legal, and so National; The King (he confesses)

confesses) as Father of the Family did forbid it) not we presume as to what may materially be in it, Honest, Religious, Just, Loyel and Moral; No, the

King was too good a Christian to deny these bonds, which he knew God, the Laws, and his Majesty had on mens consciences) But all know, that, his Majesty first had just jealousies of the Covenant, least under the face of an Angel of Light, of fair & godly words, Satanan enemy to King & Bishop, might be hid; And least while men pretended reformation, they might intend extirpation, deformation and destruction. 2. His Majesty justly denyed, because it was contrived, offered and obtruded, without his Counsel taken. 3. He saw which way some Presbyterians at first did both interpret and intendit. their words and actions Proclaimed their sense of it, against Root & Branch, good & bad, chaff & wheat; Episcopacy no less then Prelacy (for so those Criticks distinguish where is no difference) The envy, revenge, ambition, covetousness of some men, was to be fatisfied only by morrying to death the godly Bishops and venerable Episcopacy it self, with the whole Church of England, no Catholicke custom, no Laws of the Church and Kingdome, no prescription of a Thousand years, no learning, merit, age, or usefulness may be pleaded, to keep but posfellion of their own, during their lifes, no not one foot, or peny or Cottage which belonged to them; as Bishops, or other dignified and Clergy-men belonging to their Counsel and ap flance in Cathedrals, must be allowed them; Therefore the late wife King

finding some men thus maliciously to take and execute the Covenant, and knowing the petitions

and

The lare
Kings just,
jealousies &
resuling of
the Covenant.

and expectations of so many worthy Bishops and others for their preservation and his too, and the Churches too; He did resolutely deny it, yea and died rather than allow it, in that injurious and facrilegious fense, least under the belly or over the back of the Covenant, as a stalking-horse, the Encmies of this Church and State, Papal or Presbyteriae hould with their Sacrilegious murthering piece, at one destroy the Order, Honour, Glorv, Renown, Reverence, Authority and Government of this fo Famous, Ancient, Flourishing, and reformed Christian Church, which hath been ever bleffed with Excellent Bishops, and by them, and under them; Nor was any thing ever amis, but it was either imputable to the indifcretion of some Bishops, and not to the Governments Constitution, or might easily be reme-

died by their wisdome, piety and charity.

¿. So then the Libeller and Mr. Grafton doth but vapour and flourish, and beat the Ayre with their Flag-staffs without any swords; For it is as false, that God exacts the performing of any morally or civilly unlawful Covenant, or oath, or that he allowes any to keep or stretch a Lawful oath unlawfully (as if a man should swear to pare ones nayles, or trim his beard, and cut off his fingers ends or ears) as it is true, that private and personal oaths, moral ly lawful do bind, though there be no publique, civil or supream Authority injoying them; But no fuch private oathes may lawfully be taken or kept in contradiction to, or violation of former publique oaths and Laws, yet binding to our duty, which is the case of the Covenant, if urged to a Presbyterian Anarchical sense, unlawfull and sacrilegious, against M m 2

Libel page 25. Of bungling

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against Bishops and Episcopacv.

0. After this the Libellers belly gripes him, at one Pill of Dr. Gaudens, which calls some men bungling Reformers; this he fayes is either Blasphemy against his God, or rayling nonsense; So it is to call a spade, a spade, to speak the most pregnant & pungent truths, which many years miseries have told us; The crafty Merchant will not indure this freedom if it touch his copy-hold, or look fquint at Dr. Burges purchase; No sober man may doubt of or deny a bleffed reformation of Religion, these last 20. years, in which some have risen from the dung hil to fit above Princes; The monster will not endure Job to complain on the dung-hil, and to scrape his fores with a pot-sherd, whose miseries and Iragedies all ingenious spectators behold with tears of a-Stonishment; if he, and his Dr. Burges, can lick themselves whole, by hedging in their desperate adventure of money lent on the publique faith, and so getting a good penniworth of Bishops Lands, all is well, though he payed not half the value, as he did not, for the first money lent was lest as well as other mens; His Gods that imposed on others a Covenant of falt, why did they not keep their publique faith? Or why should Dr. Burges and some few purchasers of Bishops and Church-Lands speed better by their sacriledge, than many honest men, who durst not buy Bishops Lands, nor willingly lend any money, but only payd a Ransome from popular Plunder & Ordinances of sequestration, as they did many years . axes; The just Prize which our worthy healers, the Libellers Gods, or Esculapinses, had deferved, for the great cure of this

this Church and Kinzdom; The first not to be healed by them, till they covenanted and performed the deslimition of Bistops, and all legal Episcopacy; The seconduct to be cuted till the Kings head was cut
off; Are not these your worthies, your Gods,
and worthy to be your Reformers, O devent Libeller?

\$. After all this smaggering, yet the Libeller, as libeline 26. the Demoniack in the Gospel, after crying and the confession of the tearing and foaming, comes to his lenges, and con-Libeller 40 fesseth outles, if their matter be senfull, do not bind, guist his but to break them, or rather not to keep them; defiga. Pray Sir keep in this pound, and keep your Dr. Turges with you; This will keep him from going with any joy to Wells again, for the Covenant may neither be kept nor taken in any unjust sense, nor can it keep him, or any man in his unjust pollession of Bishops and Church-Lands; If any men, or the two Houses, or the Assembly, or all scotland should covenant to take away all mens estates that have red hair, black beards, blood-flot eyes, and flort legs, and these marks should fall on Dr. Eurges or the Libeller, would they not cry amain, fuch a Covenant is unjust against honest men, upon no valid reason, against law, property, liberty of the Subject, and all good consciences yet are the allegations against bishops and Episcopacy lesse capable to justifie their being defroyed by the Covenant, than those unlucky characters are of any Zoilus, with Laconick legs and Draconick eyes.

§. The Oxford Reasons reprinted, this Libeller blows away with an easte breath, as leaf gold, or dry leaves, being an antidote as he thinks, against taking

the

the Nation anew, and to pervert that onely honest and just sense, which either is in, or ought to be made of the Covenant; How gaudy the field is of Dr. Gaudens Analysis, your clincking and childish folly is no competent judge; But to eccho to your wir. it will be no very gandy day to you, or your Dr. Burges, when the Bishop of Wells comes to his lands, and the Dean to his house, out of which the Covenant, if honest and just, could not drive them, being legal and uncondemned men; nor either can or will it keep you in your usurpations of their rights, nor them from their just possessions; And where then is all your labouring in the fire and furnace, your blowing with the bellows of faction, to heat the Covenant seven times hotter than any honest man either designed, or took it in, or can with conscience and justice keep it? Namely to the utter destruction of all lawful Bishops and ancient Episcopacy in the Church of England; but to your comfort (or terrour rather) there is a young man now appearing in the fiery furnace, with the conflicting Church of England, and its afflicted C'ergy, Bishops, and others; He appears as an Angel of God, miraculoufly come hither to relieve both Church and State; He is, and will be their Patron and D fender, he onely is worthy to be their restorer and reformer, who is their King, and worthy to be the son of such a Father.

The Libellers fcorn to own the Church of England as a mother. 6. And now, O Nebucadonofor, and Holofernes, (for so this cruel and curst Libeller may justly be called) you may have leisure ere long to laugh and scorn more heartily at the Church of England, as a mother, and at the Bishops as Fathers, when you shall

fee them come out of that furnace, which you hoped had quite confumed them, unleffe you can make good by some means your borrid menace of damnation hereafter, and of destruction here both to the King and all his kingdoms; In which all honest men abnor nov. Each putid sophistry, and frontlesse Sophisters, who ashamed to own themselves in so evil a caufe, do creep out like vermine in the dark, and appear onely in the vizard of Libels, which thew the combe as honest men as those carnati carrifices were, who durft not but be in disquises, when they did that horrid act, the execrable murther of the King, even of that King who made fuch conscience of suriledge, and dyed a Mariyr for the Church and Kingdom; certainly if the Covenants words and sense be ambiguous or obscure, no oracle (next Gods word) can better tell us what ought to be the sense of it than our Laws, and the Kings great example, whose wisdom we now find, after many miseries, was as the Prophesies or Oracles of God, so much they have been fulfilled in our miferies, and now in our hoped felicity, by the happy restoring of his Son our Soveraign Lord and King.

§. Having thus discharged the Libeller with more Grafton p. 15. than one field in his ear, and with great flames in Mr. Graftons his Conjeience, (unlette he have such a crack in his popular and brain as may make his excuse from sin, and sacriledge, by his frenzy) The last work is to pay Mr. Grafton his due also, after the different account and rate which he may deferve either of charicy

or civility.

§. His fear (good men) is, least Dr. Gaudens down-right blows may quite break in funder what-Nn

ever may be of sicred bond in the Covenant, and inftead of leaving an ulcer of putrid faction, he cut in funder veins, and finews, and bones that are found and good; But this dread of his is in vain, for Dr. Ganden still aims to bring it to the rule of justice by Gods and mens Laws, without which it cannot be facred; Those are like utterly to break it, who bend it to factious, partial, sinister, unjust, violent, unlawful designes, which make every thing execrable that is so abused, though they be the bletled sacraments of the Lords Supper it self. which some (as in the powder plot) have taken, as a bond and feal of secrecy to their treasons and villanies; I still hope better things of the Cove. nant, and it shall be the rigid Presbyterian covenanters fault, if they make it to be wholly broken and baffled by their rigid, facrilegious, difloyal, unjust urging and keeping it, in any presumptuous, superstitious, injurious, seditious, or schismatical sense, against all which the Covenant doth by many words engage them, more than it can in justice, or reafon, or law, against regular Fpiscopacy, or the rights of Bishops, or the Churches honour, or the kingdoms peace.

Of the many or few Covenanters.

s. Mr. Graftons note, that the paucity of Covenanters doth not discharge its obligation, is true, if it bind to just things; and its as true, that the multitude of takers doth not confirm it, if it bind to things unlawful, no more than Queen Mary's both houses of Parliament, making a Covenant with the Pope and Papacy, did bind the Nation for ever to the errours and superstitions of that profession: Dr. Gaudens argument from the paucity, was to show how

far it is from fuch a National drag-net as took in all, yet are none disobliged from their duties, but bound by ancienter, diviner, and more legal bonds, from which the Covenant can absolve no man, nor enable him to act contrary to them.

s. He is again scratching or clawing the Kings most sacred Majesty, who is never the more sacred for his passive taking or suffering the crosse of the Covenant, unlesse the Covenant were taken, and to be kept onely in a sacred sense, which must be just to God and man, to his own rights as King, and his subjects in Church and State, against which the King alone cannot take any Covenant which shall be injurious to God himself and others, because the King is a publique person, and all estates have right in his protession, as he hath the right of dominion above all, and for all his good Subjects benefit.

§. For Dr. Gaudens making one of the number of his Covenanters, as Mr. Grafton reckons without his hoft, so it adds nothing to the matter; for 'tis fure, neither he nor any man can be bound to any thing before, or after fuch a Covenant, but what is just and honest; but to fatisfie both Mr. Graftons and the Libellers curiosity, who go by hear-say, Dr. Gauden assures the world, that he never took any oaths, but those appointed by Law, no protestation, no engagement, no league, vow, or negative oath, And for this Covenant he offered freely to some principal authors of it, his many just scruples and objections against it, both as to its matter and authority; He had some of their answers under their hands agreeable to that sense, in which his Nn_2 charity

charity was and is willing to interpret the meaning of the Covenant, to reform, not ruine Episcopacy; then he declined publiquely his judgement, for Bishops and Episcopacy, to be such as now it is; That he neither could, nor ever would assent to the Covenant in any sense, but such as was in his freedome to resule, and consistent with his sormer ouths, the Lawes of the Land, and the preservation of Episcopal government in its just rights & enjoyments, in piety, loyalty, and those duties of equity and

charity which he owed to God or man.

s. Further than this Dr. Guiden never approved or owned the Covenant, nor ever shall any part of it, how good soever it may seem in some things and expressions, yet an evil sense must not be covered under good words, nor may godly expressions be afterward wrested to abet ungodly actions: the whole mass of the Covenant seemed to be sweetned by those general salvo's and restrictions put into it, of having regard in all things to the word of God, and to the duties of mens places and callings, and to the power of godlinesses. Let Mr. Craston keep to these, and so keep his Covenant, for surely these can bind no man to any thing injurious to any honest man, or honest office in Charch or State.

of Dr. Gaudens free and publique declaration of his judgement, as to the Covenant in general and particular, hundreds (besides God and his own Conscience) are witnesses, and if such a declaration of his sense, what ought to be the meaning of it in conscience and honesty, will adde any strength to Mr. Grassons sense of it, or to the Libellers design of making it sacred, not sacrilegious, much

good

good do them, I believe they will fooner be drown to Dr. Gandens fober Elfcopicy, than to their Presbyterian exorbitancy, which he ever openly abhorred, and never fecretly complyed with; if he had, it had been as much against his conscience, as against reason, Law, justice, charity, and Religion, and he must have had no peace till he had publiquely repented and recanted fuch diffimulation, which heabhors as Hell; But none that ever converfed with Dr. Gauden, or his writings, do so much as sulped him to be either Antiepiscopal, or Preshyterian in fuch a sense, as either the Libelle r must intend by his Covenanting, if he be faithful to his friend Dr. Eurges and his purchase, or Mr. Grafton; now openly and most importunately, he freely tells the world, that the Epiflopal Government as by law established in England, will never be reconciled to bis Coveranting conscience, because he affects either to be over righteous, beyond the fober, just, and honest meaning, aplicable to the Covenant, or else over wicked, by being more rigid than the foberest masters of the Covenint intended.

Pres' yterian, injurious, illegal and Anticpiscopal 27. fense, looks very like a National obligation, signifies ancy of the as little, as any other mens thoughts to the con-Govenant trary, considering the state of the times, and of the bond.

2. Houses, when this was first set up in England; at that distance from the-King, and in designes so

at that distance from the King, and in delignes so diverse from our Laws, and so palpably for a novelty, and a party set up, first by forrain force and brotherly invasion; The two Houses were not half in each, either of Lords, or of the first chosen Commons,

Commons, how they came so thin God knows, tis sure there was foul play on some side, however collective they had been, they had not power to make, or take, or impose any oath contrary to the Laws of England, which they were trusted to observe, not to break, nor yet to abrogate, or change without the Kings consent; Nay Dr. Gauden hath oft heard that the House of Commons have not power to require oath of any except perhaps of their own members So that the protestation was precarious and perfonal, not National, or Mandatory; And to be free, he knew so well the intrigoes of those times, (not asone of any faction, but as having many in his observation, that were the John's of the times and drove furiously) that however many, possibly most of the 2. Houses meant, at first better than thingsafter proved, yet he is confident he does those men no injury, who were the cheif Engines and Charioters, to say they did all things more out of policy than piety, and by this Covenant they intended the advance of a party or faction, not of the publique interest, as it was comprehended and fixed in our excellent Laws and constitutions of Church and State; (Ad quas evertendas nemo sobrius accessit, as Cato said of Julius Casar) to the subversion of which by popular combinations and Covenantings without the Princes or Supream powers consent no man comes, but drunk with pride and paffion, or ambition, or covetousness, or superstition.

§. For his Sacred Majesties sense of it, he can best tell what it was and is, but Dr. Gauden believes in Mr. Graftons sense, it will seme rather

Sowr

forere Crap is to fet his teeth on edg, than smeer ones to refresh his Soul. After all this said and done, tis sure neither the King nor any subject can be bound by, or to any sense of it, but what is just; of which, not his will much lette others violence, but the Laws are the measure; Nor shall Mr. Grasten be more wary of plunging the King and Kingdoms into perjury, than Dr. Gauden is to keep them and himself too, stom both perjury (which is to take a salfe and unjust oath, as well as to break a true and just oath) as also from schisme, superstition, Sacriledg, and rigid Presbytery.

¿. What force and terror was used by some Co-toned by venanters, Mr. Grafton was not then such a babe terror.

& fuckling, as not to know, if he were, let him read the policies and Histories of these tragique times; Dr. Ganden judgeth that an oath extorted by force and fear, only to a mans Private damage, in things of which he hath moral power, doth bind; But not othermise, nor to anothers injury; For in these cases of sin and injury the fear may betray a mans constancy, yet he must repent speedily and not keep it presumptuously; For as, Nemo obligetur ad impo fibilia, so nor ad impia & injusta, nor can he (requirere or conferre jus in aliena) get or give any right hereby over anothers Goods, Estate, Liberty, Life, or conscience; So that all those shreds and ends signifies nothing to affix or patch up the Presbyterian sense of the Covenant, against the rights of Bishops and usefulness of Episcopacy in England.

§. He carps at Dr. Gaudens, owning the bonds of God, which are moral, to have in them sufficient and indispensible Obligations of the soul, to all

duty,

duty, as if a man were not bound, or not fast enough in Mr. Graftons judgment, by the precepts of God, Law, and terror of his curse, even to wrath Hell and eternal death, until Mr. Crafton hears hin swear, or vow, or take some Covenant; all which are but soderings of those moral chains, or as it were bardnings of them, as steel or Iron to a greater toughness; As to a mans sense, and caution and conscience, which sometime need such quicknings, and as to others jealousies who may need such further assurances, however it is a most adamentine truth, that a thousand other vows and Covenants cannot bind the taker absolutely against any thing naturally guilty, Ecclefiaftically or politically good, fuch as Episcopacy is without doubt, good orders, just distinguishing, prudent governing, and meet authority; And so may be useful, yea necesfary and fo morally good in the way of duty to God, or good to others, or to a mans felf; Nor can they oblige us to any thing which is morally unlawful and unjust or injurious to any man, King or subject, which the Covenant must do in Mr. Graftons Presbyterian sense, and superstition, unless he thinks new Covenants without, yea against Law can absolve from, or abrogate old Laws and all lawful oaths; This I hope Mr. Grafton will grant, and this will fave Bishops Lands, lives, honor, office and authority, for all the Covenant, which he may keep in Gods Name, so far as it stands with a good conscience, & trencheth not on an others just interest in thought, word or deed, and if he cannot, by reason of the rigor of his supposed Antiepiscopal sense in the Covenant, help up venerable

venerable Fpiscopacy, yet I am sure he cannot be bound to pull or hold it aown, since this cannot be done but to the great damage of many honest men, to the violation of our Lawsand Allegiance, to the scandal of our Religion, as Christian and reformed, also to the Canonization of Schisme, consciention of Sacriledge and encouragement of all Seditions Faction, and disorderly confusion in Church and State; To prevent which, that Mr. Grafton hath yet skill, courage, or conscience, let him cease to be pragmatick, and give leave to wifer men to manage affairs.

\$. For feptahs vow, I do not believe Mr. Grafton of Jeptahs thinks 'feptah did literally fulfill it, but in a qua-vow. lified fense of devoted virginity; and sew Authors think other wayes, only Lodovicus Capella, in a Tract added to his Myrothecion, labours to prove it literally sulfilled by the Fathers killing his daughter, and offering her a burnt Sacrifice to God; a very horrid sulfilled, and seemes so different from the goodness of God, that however that learned man urge the text in Levit. and the sace of con or Anathema, yet I judge no Saint of God, or true Church of God was ever guilty of such a sace; But God accepted a dedication amounting, as near as could be, of his daughter, short of life.

out faith and help our unbeliefe, as Tartullian exprelight, Beats not quorum critical Deus jurget, mileri
lins a Dealmanti credamus, Gods oaths cannot but
be true and just and faithfull, ours ought to he
follow vinjury, or fillings. Let the Covenam be 19,
we are agreed; Let no honest men have cause to

O o complain

complain that it treads not only on their toes too hard, but on their very heads, honors, offices livelihood and life, then I am fure Bishops and Episcopacy. will be tafe.

A deceived imagination moral evil.

5. The fecond suggestion of Mr. Gauden is as binds not to true, that Imagination or mear presumption cannot bind in any Covenant, contrary to what in reason, justice, law, and religion you ow to another; It may bind you, as the fense, reason and measure of your erroneous or imprudent conscience, to your own injury & damage, in things of which you have dominion or moral power, but not otherwaies; Which truth hath as considerable a strength as you confess the next hath, tis well you own any thing so strong, just, ingenious or religious, the Libeller (as a Dragon) devours all, denys all, as it he had the Devils Chymistry to turn all he toucheth, even Scripture it self, into Sophistry and falsity; pray keep to this strength, it will keep you safe, and your Covenant unblameable, let it be in nullius injuriam, to no honest mans injury; (Though you may injure dishonest men too, by exacting more penalty of them, than the Law inflicts) much less to the Kings injury, or the Bishops, or the Church, or the Nations; keep your Covenant in these cautions, and fortifications Salva res est; vicimus; I will not give a farthing for the Libeller, nor for Dr. Burges his tenure aud Sacrilegions Purchase.

Mr. Graftons dictatorian spirit against Epiloopacy.

§. Yet again Mr. Grafton repents and repeals to fome his honest concession; And fearing to confirm Bishops & Episcopacy in their rights, he quarrels at what are Bishops-rights & the Church-rights, can he tell his own horse and saddle, or his Wife, or

his-

his house, or lands, or his maid-servant, or his oxe, or his affe, or any thing that is his? and how can he tell these are his? What if a Sceptick denys them, he will bring forth first actual possession and quiet, and for a long time, and many witnesses, and fair deeds and records, will this ferve? All these are undeniable for Bishops, and their intrest, and can a Covenant rob you or them of all?

d. But he and his must have the stating of the object, the regulating, rectifying, reforming, modelling, mending of Bishops and Episcopacy, even till they marr all; Good Sir, give leave to the Laws and our Parliaments and Kings and Clergy in all former ages, and to the Church Catholick to be wifer then you and your faction; you are but of yesterday, there were with them, and there are still amongst the Bishops and Episcopal Clergy of England, men much elder and wifer, without vanity, then you or your Fathers, or your Presbyterian brethren, besides the Episcopal Clergy, and others of their, and the Laws Perswasion have almost as much right and wit as your felves, to judge what is best for them and the Church; Nor are you more zealous in words, to have Government and Governours of the Church. fuch as they should be, than they are indeed (I engage for one if God and the King call me to that work and office.)

§. True, if you can model a Parliament to your own genius, much may be done for Presbytery; But the English World is not taken with it, you should have given a better cast of your office and skill in Church-work, when you turned up Presbytery trump, whether the King and the Clergy and the 2. Houses would or no, for had they continued full and () 0 2

free

free, no Presbytery had peeped in England.

§. The regulating of Episcopacy's easy, if it come not into Presbyterian hands; Trust the King, he is wise and jnst, and you have found him very benign and gracious, you shall do well not to wiredraw his Gentlenes, till it break; rather walk worthy of that indulgence his Majesty intends you and others, who pleaded weak judgements, and strong passions or prejudices, but take heed of strong presumptions; the fall of Presbytery (and so it may be you will say of Episcopacy) had not been so great, if it had not, like young Icarus flown too bigh, and melted its wings before it was balf over the Sea.

§. The concessions which the late excellent King was ready to have granted, as to the temperature of Church Government by Bishops, are now lost and forfited by that party, because they then distained them, they would have all or none, tis not just or fit now they should have very much; however not too much, Government in any latitude is a liquor too strong for most vessels, especially

green, raw, and unfeatuned.

Grafton page 30. Of Ecclefiaf ital jurifdiction in Bilhops.

Q. The next Paragraph of Mr. Graftons is a most factious queric, and not worth any sober mans reply; truly 'tis pitty Mr. Grafton is not monitor or remembrancer to King, Lords, and Commons, or interpreter of our Statutes; 'tis sure that very act or Statute for taking away the high Commossim, is by very many learned Lawyers, and one I could name, a man without suspicion for any partiality to Episcopacy or Bishops) who yet upon some Presbyterians desires, of London, (probably Mr. Grafton was one of the fraternity) to know his judgement, upon that Act touching Episcopal jurisdiction, how far yet in sorce,

he

he did very liberally thew me his judicious and learned pains in the point, and concluded for spifcopal jurisdiction, still good and valid by Law, and onely abrogated as to the high Commission-Court, I am prone to think Mr. Grafton knows this story to be true, but it was not for him to tell it.

§. After this Mr. Grafton hath a jealousie least M. Graftons the sin of Covenant-breaking may fall upon the feet of a Nation, but sure there is no fear of National perjury nant-breakby doing right to Bish ps, and justice to Episcopaing. cy, injury, oppression, and extortion, and injustice, and cruelty, facriledge and schisin, are sins also of the first form, and to be avoyded as well as his covenant breach, or national perjury, which is but a popular and fallacious expression, never to be used, till it be proved that the Covenant was a national and legal act; here the words are begged by Mr. Grafton, and applied onely adfaci ndum populum, not al confirmandam veritatem, da populo phileras; these are pretty baits for the vulgar, they do neither tempt nor scare wife & faber men, of whose fouls fafety, and consciences serenity, the Episcopel Clergy have as tender a regard as Mr. Grafion can pretend to; or professe; There is as much fear of a rath Covenant illegally made, violently imposed, and unjustly executed by some men, as there can be of breaking, nulling, or distolving its injurious ligatures.

Q. But as if Mr. Graston were weary of words Page 21.

Savouring of Soviety, he now again falls into rude unjust and Rhetorick, the vulgar and trivial stuffe of old Marunbes ening tinists and the like, which lost the credit of the partiality & calumny. nonconformists for many years, vea he is not ashamed to aver by a most palpable falsity, that Episcopacy hath

hath brought the Reformation to a palpable retrogradation, he means (by the marks he gives some Bishops, who observed or urged some ecclesialtical ceremonies more than some men could bear, or possibly more than were convenient or commanded; Hence till 1640. it feems the Bishops and Episcopal government had run Reformation much backward; well, but when they were forced out of the box, pray how did the Presbyterian fury drive? Did they not highly advance the doctrine, religion, worship, ministry, all holy duties, yea our very material Churches very much; they and those who got up by their means into the stirrup, (and being in the crupper at last shoved the others over the horse head) these set forward Mr. Graftons bleffed reformation, by bringing Horses into Churches, when Bishops could scarce be permitted to dwell in cottages; They advanced reformation by pulling down Crosses and setting up weather-cocks on steeples; They ordained one another Ministers after new forms and fashions, which the Law of England knew not, nor allowed without the formal authoritative and effential words which confer holy orders; The Presbyterians first got into good sequestred livings, and carried on the reformation of their estates very well, they exautorated the Lords Prayer, ten Commandements, the three Creeds, the Church catechism, and all ancient Liturgical forms of this and other Churches; they fet up Episcopello's or Bishoppetto's in every Parish, they unlawfully affociated, till they were ashamed, scattered, and confounded; They cajoled and hugged Independency, till that creeping ivy starved the yet tender and weak plant of Presbytery; This hot spur once in the saddle, O what tumults. tumults, storms, armies, angers, animosities, bloud-shed, corrupt doctrines, petulant manners, what irreverence, profancuesse, schism, sacriledge, atheism, enthusiasms and endlesse Egyptian taxes perfected our reformation: 6. Who can sufficiently set forth the praises of the Presbyterian Short reign, or aspiring rather? It must be lest to Mr. Graftons more florid and affe-Honate pen, onely Dr. Gauden is bold to think it came as fhort in proof as in time of the reign of R. Eliz King James, and King Charls, the first, in whose last daies the stripling of Presbytery, instead of a Primmer and a fescue, got a beard and a smord, yea and a forraign vizard, and a dagger; It had indeed long affected a royal scepter and a Crown, and pleaded a right at least to Christs Scepter, but the former Princes and Laws severely rapped off its Jamey singers; but the last excellent King lost his head in this Presbyterian fray and quarrel, which Tragedy some honester and better natured Presbyters did so deplore, that though they had no great hope of his being theirs, yet they wished rather to have had Bishops continued, yea and themselves to have been made Biflops, upon condition the Kings life had not been lost, and Presbytery thereby for ever stained with the aspersions of Royal bloud; for though it were not the Executioner, yet it stood too near the block, and was the first that taught the King of England what it was to be a prisoner, as Salmatius observes, who was himself a kind of mongrel, or ambiguous Presbyterian.

§. Mr. Grafton again wipes his nose on the Bishops lawn sleeves, which I before told him was for want of good manners, but I will forgive him this rudeness if he do not pick their pockets, by and by he is jea-

lous

lous least Dr. Gauden look despiciently on inferior Ministers; God forbid he should have any undervaluing of any honest ability, or subordinate Presbyters of whom he is one and one of the least of them in many respects; Dr. Gauden heartily loves, and tenderly esteems them, if worthy men; only if he find a rigid Presbyterian, he thinks he may be better a Capon without spurs and comb, than a Cock. so crow. ing, as some of them are prone to do in former years over poor Bishops, and they still fancy England, and London at least, to be their own Dunghill.

Mr. Grafton page 32-Of vowing against what is good in its

&. Dr. Gaudens affirming, that an oath cannot bind from what is in its nature good, was meant fo far onely as the use of that good may be morally necessary for himself, or his; as if a man absolutely use and kind vow, neither he nor his, will ever take Physick, or be let bloud, or wear a cap, or drink wine; These are rash and vain vows, and oblige no further than a man can dispense with the use of them, without drink and eminent danger of his health and life, which are not his own to Iquander away, or rashly engage, but to be discreetly preserved for Gods glory, and others good related to us; else no doubt a man may in order to promote a spiritual good, vow against the temporary use of some things good, lawful and indifferent; But this must not be rashly nor so, as to oblige beyond what he morally owns to felf prefervation, much leffe may a man make a yor, in an others behalf, and force them to keep it, as Tome Presby-terians would have all the Nation and Bishops too, to keep their covenant, even against Episophic and their own rights. Truly let Probater who begot it, keep it in that rigid sense if they can to be fifte they were once better able than most Bishops who had auol

had much a do to keep themselves being stripped

of all by some Sacrilegious Covenanters.

d. For the sase which Mr. Grafton puts rather Mr Grastons facetiously then conscienciously in reference to sepa-plot of rerating the good not materially but morally from the times Episevil of Fpiscopacy; My answer is, I know no coracy. greater evil in Episcopacy, than to have it too much leavened, sowred, and paled with Presbytery; The advise and Counsel of grave and learned Presbyters is good, where required and useful, but to have the authority so melted and minced, that the Bishops shall have no more of it, than lately the Presbyters left him of his Estate, is to render the Bishop a cypher, and to make every Presbyter a kind of Suffragan Bishop, or a Ruling Elder, and Master of misrule.

But if Mr. Grafton have not fo good a fieve or fining-pot for Episcopacy, as is fit, let him not fear there are some other as wise and bonest men in England, who in this work may fave him the labour, and serve the King and Church and Kingdom, with such just proportions, that Episcopacy like the shew-bread of the Temple, shall be neither too fine nor too course; by either keeping in all the bran, or bolting out all the flower of Presbytery.

9. Mr. Graftons wonderment may cease, as to a Mr. Graston man binding himself from, and after applying to page 33. what appears good and useful to him, when he con-der racit siders the meaning of Dr. Gauden is not, as to a conditions. sensible or advantagious temporary good, in point of private profit or pleasure; To which bounds, the oath though inconsiderate and to his detriment and in-

convenience, doth bind; But it is as to a moral good, or evil from which he is thereby excluded, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{q}

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and to the contrary evil of which he is betraged, by Superstitiously extending his oath to the prejudice of Gods right and others just interest in his life, health and liberty and estate, hereby being over righteous, a man may destroy himself before his time.

s. As if a man vowed he would never go out of his Chamber, either to serve God or man, no nor in a fire to save himself; Here his vow, as it could not be extended, so it must not be executed beyond what it could morally be intended or taken, (salvo dei continemento) with reserve and safety of Gods interest, which is a tacite caution and dispensation; For as we cannot swear to the prejudice of our neighbours, so less to Gods, and no surther to our own, than in things under our Dominion and command, so as to make a good use of them; It a man vow in the time of his plenty, and gain to give a Crown or an Angel a day to the poor, without limitation expressed, and after grow poor, and cannot spare it from his support & his samily, he is absolved and ought not to keep his vow.

Of the prudential necessity of Episcopacy

s. In his conclusion Mr. Grafton peremptorily resolves, that though Episcopacy were never so good, yet unless it appear necessary, it must not break through the bond of the Covenant; Episcopacy is not only under the Notion of a good Notional and entitative or National and political, but moral and Ecclesiastical, having with it, and in it, somthing more Christian and Apostolical perfect and Divine, than any other Government besides the aguum of justum, right and justice, by Law annexed to it, and not without injustice and oppression to be taken from it; He that vows to take away my horse, must

not fry he will not change his vow, till it appear that my horse is not only good, but necessary for me; I believe both the Law and the Gate-house will teach him, that all mens goods in nature, art and use, are under the protection of the Law, as things of right and property, and so by a moral preceptive and divine necessity (forbidding others to rob, or rapine, yea or to covet them unjustly) they are the owners; Nor will it serve the thiese turn, to say he is a better horse-man, and can both keep and ride

him better, than the right owner.

5. For the Sacred prophenenes which Mr. Grafton talks of in the Doctors props to bear up Fpifcopacy, if they will not ferve Epifcopacy, possibly they may Presbytery, which fears not to cover and cluck it self under the mings of the Covenant, as a strange chicken; When the same Covenant binds against Sheifme and Superstition, of which scurfe or Leprosy let Mr Grafton (as the Priest of old) take view and examine if Presbytery be curable, either to the civil schisme which we call faction, contrary to the Laws, or that Ecclesiastical, which is contrary to the Catholick Custome and all the Cannons of the Catholick Church, as well as this of England.

§. At last he speaks very softly of mourning for the faylers of not keeping the vow and Covenant; Pray see if there were no faults in taking it, I am sure there will be in keeping it to some mens unjust sense, as much as in Absalom, who had his ambitious vows to be paid in Hehron, when he began his annatural rebellion; Still he deplores and perstringeth Episcopacy, as if Presbytery were the only spotlesse bird. Good Mr. Gruston, have you

no tears for ler, or have you no eyes to fee her faults, her wantonness, her insolencies, her excesses. how like Hagar when she thought she had conceived, not by Abraham the Father of the faithful, but by a mixture with stangers, she perted against sarab, and lifted her felf up against her superiours King and Laws, as well as Bishops, hath Preshptery gir ven all her bitter doses to King, Bishops, Church and State by exact weight and measure; Pray look well on the file of our times story, examine the simples and the compositions, you will find, as you might by their violent and destructive operation, they were not well balanced or proportioned in the Scales of right reason, loyalty, justice, charity, Law or Religion, elsewe could not have been so over-grown with Antrchy and confusion in Church and State, with civils marrs and Sacriledge, with felf-feeking and uncompassionateness, whom did Presbytery ever pitty, that was depressed by her? Or whom did it ever relieve but it self?

Dr. Gaudens Counfel to Presbyters.

Presbyters Presbytery than that which the Angel-gave to Hagar now wandring in the Wildernesse; and ready to periss; return and submit to thy superiour in age, honour and Authority, to venerable Episcopacy and Reverend Bishops, in whose family and under whose inspection Presbyters are much safer and happier, than they can be in their Schismatick defertions and sactious divisions; No men wish and designe, better for all Presbyters, that are absolute honest and ingenious than good Bishops do, who will treat them, not as their Lords over them, but as Fathers to them, not as Subjects but brethren, Nor is he fit to be a Bishop, who is not as much concerned

Duty of excellent Bishops.

concerned for the inferiour clargies good order, support, honour, and happinesse, as his own; for such is the symbolizing fate of good Bishops, and all other reformed Ministers in England, that divided they will be destroyed, united they will be invincible; Nor can those men be either very wife, or faithfull to the Church and Kingdom of England, who study to separate what God and the King, & the Laws of this kingdom, & the const int custome of this Church, as of all others from the beginning of Christianity, have united together, in one family and holy oconomy, by which good Bishops may be adorned with the presence, assisted with the counsel, and honoured with the love and respect of learned Presbyters; On the other fide, fuch worthy Presbyters may be protested and encouraged by the prefidential and paternal care of godly Bishops, whose true honour is not to be preferred above their Brethren, but to be as Joseph was, profitable to them, and to imitate the great examples of the Primitive Bishops, of the bleffed Apostles, and of Jesus Christ himself, the great Shepherd, and chief Bithop of our foules, who laid down his life for his Church and flock, to whom we must all give account of all our times, talents, and advantages, in any kind, by which we are enabled and called to serve his great interests, which consists in such an holy ordering of his Church, as may at once fave our felves and others, least while we preach to, or preside over others, our selves be cast awaves.

6. In this humble and holy ambition Dr. Ganden desires to live and dye, nor should he ever have pleasure in either feeing Bishops restored, or Episcopacy re-established in the Church of England, if he

did

did not hope to see by this means the glory of Godand the honour of the reformed Religion, with the peace of this Church and Kingdom happily recovered and simply setled, upon foundations of verity and charity, truth and peace, order and uniformity, santity and solemnity, which are the great ornaments and monuments of any Church or Nation.

Conclusion.

§. And thus hath Dr. Gauden much against his temper and leisure, even tired himself and his Reader too, with his tedious and intangled animadver-. sions upon those two Pamphlets, Of the Anatomist D. B. and the Analeptist Z. C. which sought to weaken the Strength, Religion, Law, Justice, and Honour of his Analysis, which sought in the most inoffensive way so to state and resolve the sense of that unhappy Covenant, as might make it some way confistent with Scripture, with our Laws, with the Catholick judgement, order and use of the church of Christ, with that loyalty which we owe to the King, with that justice, charity, and humanity which is due to all honest men, and especially to clergy men, who should be the best of all; Lastly, with that peace, order, stability, and good government, which is necessary for the happinesse of this Church and Kingdom; That Gods mercy and his Majesties clemency may not be still turned into wantonnesse, by the unreasonable and perverse disputes of popular, peevish, factious, and turbulent Spirits, who are so far from adorning the reformed Religion, or the glorious Gospel of Jesus Christ, or the name of the bleffed God, by urging their Covenant on the King, and on this Church and Kingdom, in their unjust. illegal, novel, factious, and confused sense, against the ancient English Episcopacy, that they cause the

name of God, and of Christ, and of the reformed Religion to be evil spoken of, by following those injurious, schismatical, and sacrilegious things, that are not true, nor honest, nor just, nor pure, nor lovely, nor of good report, without any vertue, or praise-worthinesse, contrary to those things which they have learned and received, seen and heard, in this and all ancient Churches of Christ, in the first Apostles and their most eminent successors, whose uniform, piety order and charity it is far safer to imitate without any fuch covenant, than to deviate from them under pretence of it, if it cannot be reconciled to pions antiquity, and to the Laws of God and man, which are the fufficient and onely fafe rules and bounds of our duties, nor do they stand in need of any fuch novel Covenaut to eke them out, nor will they bear any fuch new patch or addition to their old and fair garment, if it be of another colour different and deformed from those ornaments of justice, loyalty, honesty, and holy antiquity, which are the glory of true Religion, and the defence of a good Conscience, in which Dr. Gauden hopes and prayes to live and dye, without doing, saying, or writing any thing which may justly grieve either Gods Spirit, or the good Spirit of any man truly godly, that is just and holy, righteous to man and religious to God, contrary to which, no man either may make, or take, or keep any vow or Covenant.

FINIS.

Reader, through this discourse, for Grafton read Croston.

Books written by John Lord Bishop of Excesser, and sold by Andrew Crook, at the green Dragon in St. Pauls Church-yard.

1. Heraspistes, A Defence for the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England.

2. Three Sermons preached on publick occasions

3. Funerals made Cordials, in a Sermon preached at the Interment of the Corps of Robert Rich, Heir apparent to the Earldom of Warmick.

4. A fermon preached at the Funeral of Dr. Ra'ph Brounrig Bishop of Excester (Decemb. 17.1659.) with

an account of his Life and Death.

5. A Petitionary Remonstrance in the behalf of

many thousand Ministers and Scholars.

6. Kanipon, sive Medicastri, Slight healers of publique hurts, set forth in a Sermon Preached in St. Pauls Church, London, before the Lord Mayor, Lord General, Aldermen, Common Council, and Companies of the honourable City of London.

7. MIJAMEZ ON, Gods great Demonstrations and Demands of Justice, Mercy and Humility, set forth in a Sermon preached before the honorable House of Commons, at their Solemn Fast, before their

first sitting, April 30. 1660.

8. ANANYZIZ, The looking of St. Peters Bands; setting forth the true sense and solution of the Covenant in point of Conscience, so far as it relates to the Government of the Church by Episcopacy.

9. Anti-sacrilegus, or a defensative against Dr.

Cor. Burges.











